BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY WHEELER & LYNDE. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1863. VOLUME XXIX.....NUMBER 204.

THE BANGOR DAILY
Whig and Courier,
PUBLISHED MORNINGS,
In Bowman's Block, East End Kenduskeag Bridge,
ON THE LOWER FLOOR,
TERMS
$5 00 per Year.
$3 00 for Six Months
$1 50 for Three Months,
30 cents per Month for less than Three Months
Invariably in Advance.

The Bangor Weekly Courier
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
At the Office of the Daily Whig & Courier, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year Invariably
IN ADVANCE.

WHEELER & LYNDE - - PROPRIETORS
JOHN E. WHEELER. JOHN E. LYNDE.

AGENCIES
Mr. PETER B. FOX, 10 State Street, Boston, and Mr. Paul B. Wellington, New York, are authorized Agents to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for this paper.
Office in Exchange Street, Bentley's Building, Court-st.

Bills must in all cases be paid in advance.
Subscribers finding this notice marked will understand that the time for which they paid has nearly expired, and subscription expires

HARING, THATCHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lawrence and Old Colony
COTTON DUCK,
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF
Russia and Scotch Duck,
Linen Ancors, Russia Bolt-Rope, English Bunting, &c.,
No. 43 and 45 Commercial Street,
Warehouse Block A, east of City Wharf
Boston.

MADAME ZIMMERMANN
PIANO TEACHER.
MUSIC ROOMS, - - No. 90 Main Street,
WASHINGTON BUILDING

Twells, Mollen & Co.,
Shipping and Commission Merchants
PHILADELPHIA.
Liberal advances made on consignments and particular attention paid to sale of Square Timber.
Refer to Messrs. Thacher, Sturgis & Co., Boston.

CHARLES BAKER,
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 53 State Street, Boston
Will give PROMPT and PARTICULAR attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Boston Stock Exchange, Board of Brokers, and also attended to in New York and Philadelphia.
Money advanced on stocks consigned for sale.
Drafts on Europe and Loans negotiated.

Important Notice.
Pensions, Arrears of Pay,
$100 Bounty &c., Secured by
C. F. BROWN.
Any person wishing to obtain pensions, &c.
1st. For all Officers wounded in battle—or in case of disability by sickness or disease contracted in the line of their duty—during the present Southern rebellion.
2d. A half pay pension for the widows and orphans of those killed in battle, or who die in the service during the same period.
3d. Arrears of pay and all allowances due the soldier at the time of his death.
4th. A bounty of $100 to each widow—if no widow then to the children, if no children, this bounty and arrears of pay may be secured to the father, mother, or heirs.
5th. Pensions commence only from the date of the application and completion of the proof, in each case.
Applications by mail giving full particulars will receive prompt attention.
Address
C. P. BROWN,
General Agent, Bangor, Maine.

WAR CLAIMS!
Pensions, Arrears of Pay,
$100 Bounty, and all Claims for Military Services in the present War, secured by
DANIEL SANBORN,
Office, Corner of Franklin & Hammond Sts., Over C. Sweetser's store
PENSIONS for soldiers wounded, injured, or for disease contracted in the present war
ARREARS OF PAY. Pensions for the Widows or Minor Children of those killed or who have died in the service
BOUNTY for the Widows, Minor Children or Heirs of deceased Soldiers
Information by mail or otherwise given gratuitously.
Fees for services moderate, and suited to the times.
DANIEL SANBORN,
Pension Agent,
Office corner of Hammond & Franklin sts.
Nov 11 1ayr1

REMOVAL.
PIANOS FOR SALE—the best of Boston makers—cheap for cash or approved notes. Lumber taken in exchange. Tuning attended to as soon as possible.
PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING.—Orders left at Music Store, corner of Hammond street and Broadway, or at E. F. Duren's Bookstore, will be promptly attended to.
April 8 O. J. STONE.

General Claim Agency.
PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND PAY!
All persons having claims against the Government for pensions, Bounties, and Pay, and for services rendered, or stores and supplies furnished to the State and United States Government, for Board and Transportation of recruits, and others, are hereby notified that I am also prepared to furnish Uniform Made Clothing, at short notice.
Kerosene Lamps and Chimneys.
Crockery and Glass Ware, Furniture, Sewing Machines, and other articles too numerous to mention.
☞ The above goods have just been bought for cash cheap, at the lowest prices, and will be sold right. Come and see.
B. HILLOWAY.
Frankfort, Oct. 22, 1862.

BANGOR HOUSE,
BANGOR, MAINE.

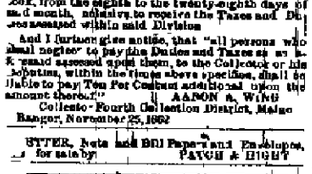
O. M. SHAW, - - - - Proprietor.
The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, being in a central position, easy of access and nearest to the Steamboats and Railroad depot. BOARD—$2 per day. Coloring Free.
☞ Stages leave the above House daily for all parts of the country. oct13

EAGLE MILLS

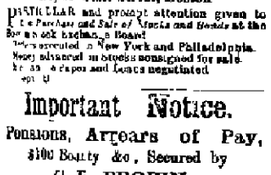
L. J. HILL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Roasted and Ground Coffee, Spices AND CREAM TARTAR,
Green Street, (near Deering's Bridge,)
PORTLAND, ME.
☞ For sale by grocers generally. All Coffees from the Eagle Mills are roasted in Laughlaren's Patent Soapstone Roaster, of which L. J. Hill & Co. are sole proprietors for this State. aug9 ood

INTERNAL REVENUE.
Fourth Collection District, Maine.
IN pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and pay the Interest on the Public Debt," approved July 1, 1862, I hereby give notice that I have received from the Assessor of the Fourth Collection District in the State of Maine, the annual Lists of Taxes and Duties assessed in the month of October, and for Monthly Lists for the month of October, 1862. That said Taxes and Duties become due and payable, and that I will attend at my office, in Bangor, to receive the same for the First Division of said District, on each day from the 1st to the thirtieth first day of December next, inclusive.
That for the Second Division of said District, ALBION K. P. GRAY, Deputy Collector in said Division, will attend at Dexter, in the County of Piscataquis, on the first and second days of December; and at Milo, in said County of Piscataquis, on the fourth day, and at his office, in over, in said County, from the eighth to the twenty-eighth day of December, inclusive, to receive the Taxes and Duties assessed within said Second Division.
That for the Third Division FREDERICK H. NUTE, as Deputy Collector there, will attend at his office in Lincoln, Penobscot County, on each of the days of December, from the first to the twenty-eighth inclusive, to receive the Taxes and Duties assessed within said Division.
That for the Fourth Division, ANSEL T. MOORES, Deputy Collector for said Division, will attend at Hamilton on the first and second days of December, and at Presque Isle on the fourth and fifth days of said month, and at his office in Ashland, in the County of Aroostook, from the eighth to the twenty-eighth days of said month, inclusive, to receive the Taxes and Duties assessed within said Division.
And I further give notice, that "all persons who shall neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes as aforesaid assessed upon them, to the Collector or his Deputies, within the times above specified, shall be liable to pay Ten Per Centum additional upon the amount thereof."
AARON A. WING,
Collector Fourth Collection District, Maine.
Bangor, November 25, 1862.

SITTER, Note and Bill Paper and Envelopes, for sale by PATCH & HIGBY



DR. S. G. GOULD'S
PIN-WORM SYRUP
IS the first and only remedy ever offered to the public for the effectual removal of the Ascarides, or Pin-Worms, from the human system. The high reputation it has established in the last two years, and the fact that it is the superseding all other worm remedies, is the best test of its great worth. It affords Relief in twenty-four hours, and an Entire Cure in Warranted when taken according to directions, which accompany each bottle.
This Syrup is also a most valuable Family cathartic, to be always used when physic is required, especially for children. It corrects the secretions, gives tone to the stomach and bowels, assists nature in her efforts to restore health. It is purely a Vegetable Extract, and always safe and reliable.
Sold by HALL & RICKEL, 218 Greenwich Street, New York; by Spalon by & Co. GOODWIN & Co., 12 Marshall street, and other Wholesale Druggists. At Retail by S. F. Bradbury, W. L. Alden, N. S. Harlow, B. O'Trask, Bangor. jstpion dec5


REMOVAL.
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PIANO AND ORGAN TUNING.—Orders left at Music Store, corner of Hammond street and Broadway, or at E. F. Duren's Bookstore, will be promptly attended to.
April 8 O. J. STONE.

Notice.
FRESH TEAS AND PURE COFFEES.
—At Low Prices, at the
China Tea Company's Store
(Going Ar Hinows & Co's Agency,
No. 4 Harlow Street,
opposite the Traders Bank. ly10

City of Bangor.
The Regular Meetings of the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims will be holden at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall, on FRIDAY before the first Monday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.
For Order
A. THOMPSON, Chairman
April 16, 1862. (Times copy.)

☞ The Best Stock
OF GOODS IN
Frankfort or Winterport!
CONSISTING OF
8 CASES Ladies Rubbers, Ladies and Misses Serge Kid and Goat, Congress, Leap and Balmoral Boots
100 pr. New Prints; a large assortment of all kinds of Delaines and Ladies Dress Goods, Flannels, Cloakings, and Mourning Goods.
Woolen Cloths and Flannels, for Pantaloons wear, and Ready made Clothing. I am also prepared to furnish Custom Made Clothing, at short notice.
Kerosene Lamps and Chimneys.
Crockery and Glass Ware, Furniture, Sewing Machines, and other articles too numerous to mention
☞ The above goods have just been bought for cash cheap, at the lowest prices, and will be sold right. Come and see.
B. HILLOWAY.
Frankfort, Oct. 22, 1862.

ALMANAC for 1863, for sale by PATCH & HIGBY

BANGOR,

MAINE.
O. M. SHAW, - - - - Proprietor.
The above House is one of the largest and best arranged Hotels in the State. Its location is unsurpassed, being in a central position, easy of access and nearest to the Steamboats and Railroad depot. BOARD—$2 per day. Coloring Free.
☞ Stages leave the above House daily for all parts of the country. oct13

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Roasted and Ground Coffee, Spices AND CREAM TARTAR,
Green Street, (near Deering's Bridge,)
PORTLAND, ME.
☞ For sale by grocers generally. All Coffees from the Eagle Mills are roasted in Laughlaren's Patent Soapstone Roaster, of which L. J. Hill & Co. are sole proprietors for this State. aug9 ood

FOR CLEANSING & PRESERVING THE
TEETH.
Hardening the Gums
IMPROVING the Breath, Imparting a delightful refreshing taste and coolness to the mouth removing the Tartar, Scurf and other impurities, use of Fragrant Sozodont from the tenth. Completely arresting the progress of decay and, whitening such parts as have already become blackened by decay. The SOZODONT is perfectly free from all ACIDS and other injurious ingredients which could have the least injurious effect on the enamel of the teeth, and is prepared with great care and scientific skill from a combination of materials—every ingredient of which is well known to be a beneficial effect on the teeth and Gums.
One trial of the SOZODONT will convince the most skeptical that it is a preparation of intrinsic merit. A few drops, sufficient for an ordinary Dentrifice—one that should be in the possession of every one who cares for the preservation of their teeth.
We need and recommended by many of the most eminent Dentists, Physicians, Chemists and Scientific gentlemen of the day.
Sold by Druggists everywhere at 50c per Bottle—Testimonials and trial bottles to be obtained gratis of
W. L. ALDEN & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, No. 2, Union Block, Main Street. Agents for Bangor. Jan 6 3mos

A Just Tribute to Merit.
AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON,
JULY 11th, 1862,
WILSON'S
Was the only "preparation for food from Indian Corn" that received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the commendation of all prominent manufacturers of "Corn Starch" and "Prepared Corn Flour" of this and other countries, notwithstanding
MA ZENA,
The food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Make Puddings, Cakes, Custard, Blanc Mange, &c. with an Egg less, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary wheat flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups &c. For Ice Cream nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for sauce, chocolate, tea, &c.
Put up in one pound packages, with directions.
A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.
Manufactured at Glen Cove, Long Island.
Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton st
WILLIAM DUNTEA, General Agent.
dec 9 6m*

Fall and Winter Fashions.
JOSEPH P. JACKSON,
Merchant Tailor.
(Chambers opposite the Hatch House,)
NO. 44 MAIN STREET,
INVITES the attention of his friends, customers and the public generally, to his assortment of Fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings and Trimmings,
which he will be happy to make up to order, and warrant to give entire satisfaction.
Mr. Jackson will answer all calls for Cutting or making garments for those who furnish their own cloth, and will do so with promptness, thoroughness and good taste. oct6 3taw1 daw

M. Sonbwarm,
IMPORTER OF
Hare-Ware, Cutlery, Bar Iron and Steel, Carriage Springs, Axles, Boxes, Wheels, Hubs, Bands and Spokes, Screw Plates, Anvils and Malleable Castings.
TOOLS AND BUILDING MATERIALS
in great variety, including Carpenters and Associates Window Glass, Paints, Oils and Varnish. Also, Leather and New York Rubber Belting, all of which he will sell, at Wholesale and retail, at the Lowest Market Prices, at
Nos. 128 & 135 Exchange street, BANGOR.
FEBRUARY—Peterson Leaflet, and Continental receipt by B. BURGESS & Co.

TOUT DE TOUR DE GRAND for Jessie Benton Fremont, for sale by PATCH & HIGBY

MATTAWAMKEAG
Log Driving Company!
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Company will be holden at the Counting Room of A. K. Stockwell & Co., in Bangor, on TUESDAY the third day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing officers, to serve the ensuing year, and also to act on any other business which may properly come before the meeting.
HENRY E. PRENTISS, Clerk.
Feb 18 1863 d3w

Penobscot Lumbering Association.
THE Annual Meeting of this Association for the Election of Trustees will be held at the Penobscot Exchange, in the City of Bangor on MONDAY the second day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
The Board of Directors will be in session at the office of the Treasurer on Exchange street, Bangor on the Thursday preceding the said Monday at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving and acting upon written applications of all persons desirous of becoming members of the Association stating the number of thousands of feet of Lumber they wish to the Boom, or mark, to come into it this year with the marks and town-ships or tracts where our land also or decking on similar statements made by each member of the Association—each member being entitled in the choice of Trustees to one vote for every hundred thousand feet so boomed.
The Board of Trustees of said Association will hold their Annual Meeting at the Penobscot Exchange, in Bangor, on the same second day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the ever last of the following officers viz. President Clerk, Treasurer and six Directors and to transact any other business which may properly come before said meeting.
E. O. FOSTER, Clerk.
Bangor, Feb 11 1863

Notice.
THE Annual Meeting of the Penobscot Log Driving Company, for the choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of E. O. Foster, Exchange street, on TUESDAY, the third day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., by order of Directors.
ABRAM MOOR, Clerk.
Bangor, Feb 9, 1863 3w

WARREN'S
COUGH BALSAM
Has been found, by experience, to be the Best Remedy for the Various Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, such as
Diphtheria,
Asthma, Bronchitis Consumption, Croup, Hooping Cough, Pleurisy, Pneumonia or Inflammation of the Lungs and Whooping Cough.
IN these complaints this Medicine has NO SUPERIOR, and while the inflammation it is positively a SAFE one to administer to persons of all ages.
At all times of the year this Balsam is found useful, especially in the Autumn Winter and Spring, and in many Colds and Coughs, which if neglected, might prove fatal, may be CURED at once by a few doses of this INVALUABLE remedy.
This Cough Balsam possesses the two-fold advantage of being at once bloodless as caustics and most safe as an expectorant of all the diseases of the Throat Lungs and Bronchia.
In DIPHTHERIA this Balsam has proved itself unsurpassedly efficacious in the cure of the first on record. The Peerless, it checks it at once, and in many cases, is beheld by those who have used it, to have saved their lives.
In ASTHMA, however violent and distressing, this Balsam gives prompt relief.
In BRONCHITIS and PNEUMONIA it relieves the irritation loosens the Cough, and promotes a favorable expectoration.
In PLEURISY its powers are almost magical. This inflammation becomes entirely limited, is checked in its progress, it may be speedily and effectually arrested by a few timely doses of this Balsam.
In WHOOPING COUGH it moderates the paroxysms, prevents the disease from assuming its severest and most dangerous forms, and shortens its course.
Every family should keep it in the house and thus avoid the dangerous delay occasioned by sending after the medicine when needed for immediate use.
The best recommendation for a good medicine is found in its use. The following certificate from one who has used it, does not give you confidence in it, try one bottle for yourself and you will be convinced. It will cost you but twenty five cents, and may save you as many dollars in time and doctors' bills.
Letter from Col. Roberts.
FRIEND WARREN.—Allow me to thank you for the boon. Your supply of Cough Balsam received by me from you, through Lieut. Boynton. Many a sufferer in my command, as well as others, has experienced the beneficial effects of the same. We all pronounce the direful sound—so dear our brigade surgeon, Dr. Leyham, of Boston to whom I presented a bottle.
CHARLES W. ROBERTS,
Col. Commanding 21 Regt. Me Vols.
☞ Prepared and sold by AMBROSE WARREN Botanic Druggist, No. 2 Granite Block, East Market Square, Bangor, Maine.
Nov 20 6m

Wholesale Crockery Store
S. RICKER,
Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
China, Glass & Crockery Ware,
No. 1 Main Street,
BANGOR.
HAVING made arrangements to establish a Wholesale Crockery Business in this city I have the pleasure to inform the trade that, having imported a large Stock of
White Granite & Common Ware,
I am now prepared to sell at Boston prices. I would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers to my New Stock of
Dinner, Tea & Toilet Ware,
of new and desirable styles of the first quality as best as formerly for the retail trade, also a large assortment of
Common Ware, Glass Ware, Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures,
in fact, every thing usually kept in a first class Crockery Warehouse.
In addition to the above I have a lower grade of Granite goods, which I shall sell at a large discount from prices of first quality Ware, to those dealing them.
☞ Public Houses and Vessels furnished at wholesale prices.
☞ Ware loaded for Fairs, Lyceums and Private Parties, at reasonable rates.
dec2

TREMONT TICKETS!
—AT—
LOWEST RATES!
—FOR—
New York, Baltimore, Washington, California,
and by ALL ROUTES to the
☞ West and South-West,
Sold at 22 West Market Square.
WM. F. LOWERS Agent
nov 25, 1862

Fall and Winter Goods,
COMPRISING
Every Fashionable Style in Market,
Among which are
French, English and American
Broadcloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres
Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings,
and Furnishing Goods.
Sargent & Davis.
Also all kinds of Boots, Shoes, Overshoes, and Rubbers, received by B. BURGESS & Co.

Statement
OF THE BUSINESS OF THE
MERCHANTS'
Mutual Marine Insurance Co.
For the year ending Dec 31, 1862, and Exhibit of the Condition of the Company at that date.

Amount at risk Jan. 1, 1862	$ 887,689 00	$23,917 13
Amt of risks taken in 1862	1,821,164 00	60,801 42
	2,708,744 00	96,735 85
Terminated and reinsured,	1,919,171 00	64,034 15
Amt at risk Jan 1, 1863,	470,570 00	32,701 70
Premiums earned after paying for reinsurance,		63,729 34
Balance of Policy account,		345 34
Balance of interest and gain on investments		2,975 58
Amt to Profit and Loss, Dec 31 1861	29,456 76	
Less amt of Dividend declared,	14,643 75	
		16,813 01
		78,882 25
Amt of losses paid in 1862,	15,006 44	
Less amt collected—reinsured,	1,711 27	
		13,795 17
Balance of expense account, amount to Profit and Loss		3,265 07
		19,882 25

ASSETS

Bills receivable,	45,697 72
Cash on hand and deposited in Bank,	11,601 20
Scrip of the company,	12 00
Bangor City Bonds,	15,000 00
State of Maine Bonds	4,000 00
United States Treas Notes, 7 30,	3,000 00
United States Coupons 6s,	14,000 00
Due on account,	2,284 78
N E Ins Co Scrip	286 00
Furniture,	400 00
	91,497 67

LIABILITIES

Notes payable,	2849 36
Scrip of 1858,	410 10
Scrip of 1860,	7 50 00
Scrip of 1861,	12,060 00
Ascertained losses unpaid	11,701 52
Estimated to meet unadjusted losses,	4000 00
Estimated does to be shares all risks	18 50 41
Balance of assets over actual and estimated liabilities	29,149 48
	91,497 67

Officers of the Company for the ensuing year.
TRUSTEES.

ISAIAH STETSON,	S. H. DALE,
CHARLES HAYWARD	E. A. OPTON
LEMUEL BRADFORD	G. W. LADD,
NATHAN CAYER,	J. H. FOWLER
D. R. STOCKWELL,	WM. MCGILVERY
T. J. STEWART,	G. K. JEWETT,
GEO. W. DICKERSON,	LATHA RICE,
J. S. WHEELWRIGHT,	EDWIN FARNHAM
I. W. PAINE,	SAMUEL D. THURSTON

DIRECTORS

S. H. DALE	T. J. STEWART,
G. W. LADD	ISAIAH STETSON
WM. MCGILVERY,	E. A. OPTON,
LEMUEL BRADFORD	

S. H. DALE, President.
J. B. FOSTER, Secretary.
Bangor Jan 20 1863
A Scrip Dividend of 20 per ct. has been declared for which certificates will be issued to those entitled to receive it. 120 1m

First Regiment Maine
HEAVY ARTILLERY

DANIEL CHAPLIN, Colonel Com'dg.
$97 Advance before leaving the State
The Best Chance Yet Offered!
VOLUNTEERS WANTED for a full Company of One Hundred and Fifty able bodied men, for the above Regiment.
By an order from the War Department the 1st Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry is transformed to Heavy Artillery.
The duties and exposures of this service are much less than any other as Heavy Artillery perform no field duty, are quartered in permanent barracks and drilled out of the mud being loaded down with their Sabres, &c., the duties always being performed in Forts.
It will be borne in mind that this is the only Maine Regiment of Heavy Artillery, that it is located near Washington, in a very healthy and pleasant spot.
All State and United States Bounties paid. Pay $13 to $21 per month, with clothing and Rations.
Call at or write Wentworth & Clark's Block for further particulars.
Lieut. M. M. FULLER,
being CHARLES DWINEL
Recruiting Officers
Jan 21, 1863

$97 BOUNTY.
The Eighteenth Maine,
Col. DANIEL CHAPLIN,
A Regiment unsurpassed by any in the service having been complimented by the War Department by being selected as the Regiment from our state to be transformed to Heavy Artillery, and being designated as the
1st Maine Regiment of Heavy Artillery,
will be recruited to the maximum of Eighteen Hundred rank and file.
The undersigned invite enlistments for Company H, Capt C. V. CROSSMAN, almost completed.
A Bangor Company,
The Regiment is now stationed in Forts and Batteries in the Northern Defences of Washington in healthy locations, and the Artillery arm of the service presents inducements to recruits above any other.
☞ All United States and State Bounties paid.
☞ Pay and rations from the date of enlistment.
RECRUITING OFFICE—No. 6 Granite Block East Market Square, (up stairs.)
Lieut. F. E. SHAW,
Sergt. J. C. DANE, } Recruiting Officers
Bangor, Jan 20, 1863

Colby's New Style
CLOTHES WRINGER!
The Best in the world.
It fits all Tubs & suits Everybody.
BY the use of Colby's Patent Improved Self-Holding and Self adjusting CLOTHES WRINGER, for only many times, strength, health, belt, elbow, and, of course, money. No family can afford to do without one.
☞ Woolen cloth can be wrung out of boiling water, to prevent it from shrinking, without injury to the Machine.
It is the best machine in the market for starching and washing, as well as wringing.
The Frames are made of iron painted with Zinc, and will not rust. The Rolls are fastened on the shaft by Colby's new Patent, and will not turn nor twist. Every Machine is warranted.
Any person who will give this Wringer a fair trial, will be compelled to acknowledge the truth of our statements respecting its usefulness.
For further information apply to our Agents.
Price of Wringer, $5 00.
EDWIN BILL & CO. - - Proprietors,
OAKLAND, MAINE.
J. S. ATKINS, No 1, Main-st.,
Agent for Bangor and vicinity.
Dec 27 Sawlaw 4m

Whig & Courier.

Something for the Croakers.

It is a thing worthy of note, that while the brokers and copperheads of the North complain of the inefficiency with which the war has been managed, the rebels do not agree with them. We have before us even the N. Y. Post a Richmond Enquirer of the 10th of February in which the rebel view of the question is given at length, and we deem it important enough to lay before our readers in our most conspicuous column.

"THIRD STAGE OF THE WAR."

"We have fairly entered upon the third stage indicated by the President in his message, namely that of a war for subjugation and extermination. The people of this Confederacy, isolated and shut off from all the world, have now to encounter the most horrible and demoniac effort for the assassination of a whole race that history has yet recorded or we believe will ever have to record till history grows grey. For it is not every enemy, it is not even upon that shows to the world a Yankee at last strip for battle, it is a people that must this time very largely conquer or die.

No doubt it would be agreeable to believe that this last stage of the war will be soon over, and must end in the speedy destruction of our intended murderers. But look round the map of the Confederacy, and judge if we can soothe ourselves with this belief. In the very heart of the country our gallant sentinel of the Mississippi—heroic little Vicksburg—has sustained, indeed, and is filled, two tremendous sieges, but a third time her cannons are pouring in around them from the North and from the West enormous masses of the beleaguering foe, iron floating batteries again crowd down upon her, and even as you read these words, two hundred heavy guns may be thundering upon her defences, a hundred thousand men may be pressing to the storm of her ramparts. Again she will drive them off, perhaps, and remain the famous maiden city of this hemisphere, the bulwark of the West, so be it. But the vision we see on the Mississippi does not look very like exhaustion or letparlon the part of the foe just yet.

"And again, look to the mouth of the mighty river. New Orleans is not a maiden city as is the case regarding that has so often been rent and trampled before Richmond and before Vicksburg. Has from all the towers of that dishonored city Hordes of hungry Yankees, armed to the teeth, are in the shade of her orange groves, and station negro guards over the mansions of her nobles citizens. All her best and fairest lands of all to subsist every day that their goodly city shall not been laid in ashes before it. Can the vibrant of obscene creatures. No sign of relaxation there! And but a short time off, Mobile, by the shores of her spacious bay, keeps diligent watch and ward, expecting, in the light of each morning sun, to see the three accursed stars and stripes gleaming through the smoke of a bombarding squadron. All along the Gulf, and round the coast of Florida, this unappeased enemy who is said to have just been playing his last card, is shutting up every river and planting his guns on every strong place—Savannah, shut in from the sea by Fort Pulaski, in the hands of the same inveterate Yankee listens for the first boom of the artillery that is to leve her walls with her sandy soil, and Charleston, grimly calm, but with beating heart, stands waiting the on it of the great armada. Those few sons of Old Oyster Point, it seems, already swept and devastated by conflagrations, are to be the object and the prize of the most potent armament by far that American war has ever seen. This very moment it may be the black Monitor batteries are steaming between Sumter and Moultrie. No signs of relaxation or of discouragement and despair in the enemy here! Pass further, and you will find the whole coast from Charleston to Norfolk, and every river to the head of the water and every creek and sound formed by the sea islands, swarming with their gunboats and transports, ready to pour in masses of troops wherever there is a chance of plunder, bridge burning and general havoc.

From Norfolk all around by Chesapeake and Potomac we are guarded by gunboats and no lumpy king (save sterling smuggler) suffered to enter or go out. On the Rippahannock two hundred thousand men wait for a drying wind to move on to Richmond once more, led by a second apostle of extermination. At last the savage abolitionists of Massachusetts have a right man in the right place. Heretofore they have rather wished the defeat of Lincoln a generals on the Potomac, because they wanted to be soldiers and not executioners, but with Hooker they feel at home, under Hooker they could upon owning southern plantations and giving law to southern vassals. To possess himself of the property of others a genuine Yankee will perish even fight.

And Northwestern Virginia is desolated by Bishop and his crew, and Kentucky and the half of Tennessee, the richest and fairest lands of all the West, are entirely in the clutch of the enemy, while the rivers bring them up fleets of transports, and Rosecrans, with another large army, threatens to sweep all opposition from his path and join the other brigands who are crowding upon Vicksburg.

Where, in all this wide circuit, does the invasion seem to be fainting or giving ground? All round the border, and in the very heart of the Confederacy, the foot of the enemy is planted and his hated flag flies, and it means subjugation and extermination. It is, indeed, the third stage of the war, and we believe the last, but the struggle will be desperate. If it be the "last card" it is one on which the stake is life or death, honor or shame—either our name and nation will be extinguished in a night of blood and horror, or else a new sovereignty, the newest, fairest, proudest, will take her seat among the powers of the earth with the applause of man and the blessings of Heaven."

The progress of our arms, says the Post, has been described in much more forcible English than this by the loyal presses of the North more than once, but the inveterate inveracity of the croakers among us has caused them to turn a deaf ear. Perhaps the frank and significant admissions of the Richmond print will serve to convince the doubters that the war has been conducted with more than the average success of military operations. When your enemy acknowledges that he is pushed to the last extremity everywhere, it seems to us safe to take him at his word. He knows whether he is pressed or not, he knows whether the iron heel is on his neck, and if he confesses that it is, with an utterly despair, we may believe his confession.

NEW PIANO FORTE MUSIC for sale by E. F. DUREN
PENDLETON'S PANACEA may be had of the agent. E. F. BRADBURY
CELLY'S DIPHTHERIA REMEDIES for sale by the Druggist, E. F. BRADBURY

Legislature of Maine.

Reported specially for the Whig & Courier.

Wednesday, Feb 25.

SENATE.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Read and assigned—An act to change the time for holding the August term of the Court of County Commissioners for Knox County.

Bill to amend an act to obtain certain Agricultural statistics came from the House and was read twice and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules, also an act to change the names of certain persons.

On motion of Mr Hilliken of Kennebec,

Ordered, That the committee on banks and banking be requested to ascertain what change is necessary in the banking laws of this State to enable our banks to conform to the recent general law passed by Congress.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve authorizing the conveyance of the State's interest in certain lots of land originally sold to Wm Cummings, and act in relating to the claims of Miles Wilson on the County of Penobscot, resolve in favor of Peel Sockbe, an act to incorporate the Georges Insurance Co, an act to change the charter of the Ocean Fire Insurance Company of Bangor.

Mr Peters from the judiciary committee, reported the following bills.

An act to authorize George K Jewett and others to extend a wharf and pier into the waters of the Penobscot river, an act to change the January term of the Commissioner's Court in the county of Lincoln, an act relating to sureties in cases of replevin, an act explanatory of sec 2, ch 199 of the public acts of 1862, relative to suits against volunteers.

Same Senator from same committee, reported legislation inexpedient on order relating to the amendment of sec 20 Chap 4 of the Revised Statutes relating to voting lists, a same report on order relative to repeal of Chap 11 of the laws of 1859 relating to executors and administrators. (These reports were accepted.)

Bill explanatory of the Liquor law of 1858 was read a second time and tabled on motion of Mr Peters.

Several petitions were presented.

The case of the contested election in Washington county came up by previous assignment the question being on the acceptance of the majority report.

Mr Wiggin moved the substitution of the minority for the majority report, and gave his reasons at length.

At the close of Mr Wiggins speech the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Senate papers disposed of to concurrence.

Read and assigned—Resolve authorizing the purchase of 300 copies of the Revised Statutes so act to authorize the Commissioners of the sinking fund of the, hannibal & Portland Railroad to invest the monies of said fund.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of Mr D. Orr, Resolve authorizing the Land Agent to convey certain lots of land to Sarah M. Churchill, resolve in favor of Nathan I. Lufkin, an act for the destruction of wolves and bears, an act to incorporate the Milford and Princeton Turnpike Company.

Mr Lambert of Phillips by leave laid on the table an order to prevent the destruction of fish in Rangely and Mooselucmeguntic Lakes. Referred.

Mr Buckney of Perry, from the committee on interior waters reported bill to prevent the destruction of fish in Pushaw stream. Read and assigned.

On motion of Mr Munson of Bangor the bill additional to incorporate the city of Bangor was taken up and referred.

Resolve in favor of Mary A. Hardison was taken up and recommitted.

Bill to incorporate the Milford and Princeton Turnpike Company was amended by the addition of a new section, and passed to be engrossed.

Bill taxing foreign Bank Stock came up on its passage to be engrossed.

Mr Corey opposed the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional.

Mr Lyman of Mattawamkeag favored the bill, as he thought for the protection of the State, as constitutional and expedient.

On motion of Mr Gunnison of Scarboro, the yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill to be engrossed.

At this point the further discussion of the question was interrupted by the arrival of the time assigned for the consideration of the Resolves relative to National Affairs.

Mr Kingsbury of Portland took the floor and occupied it till adjournment in an able speech in favor of the Resolves, in reply to Mr Smith.

Tuesday, 24th

SENATE.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Mr Smith from the committee composed of the delegation from Penobscot county, reported a bill relating to the claim of Miles Wilson against the county of Penobscot. Read and assigned.

Mr Moore presented a supplemental report of the Superintendent of Common Schools relating to Normal Schools. Referred.

Mr Purinton from the committee on Liquor Commissioners report, reported a bill explanatory of the Liquor law of 1858. (Classing ale, strong beer, lager beer, porter, &c., among intoxicating liquors.) Read and assigned.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve for purchase of 300 copies of the Revised Statutes, an act to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the E. & P. R. R., to invest the monies of said fund, an act relating to land certificates.

Finally passed—Resolve in aid of building a bridge at Mattawamkeag Forks; resolve in aid of mills on south end of township No. 2, R. 3, W. E. S. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to change the names of certain persons, an act to change the time of holding the August term of the Court of County Commissioners for Knox County.

The act to incorporate the Army Agency bill being on its passage to be engrossed—Friday next assigned.

Mr Ranlett of Thomaston, by leave laid on the table an act to amend an act in aid of the families of Volunteers. Readiness under a suspension of the rule—referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr Crosby called up bill taxing foreign bank stock and the same was twice read and to-morrow assigned.

Passed to be enacted—An act to reduce the capital stock of the Northern Bank, Hallowell, an act to increase the capital stock of Mercantile Bank, Bangor, an act relating to unlocated land grants, an act to set off a part of the town of Alton and annex the same to the town of Oldtown.

Finally passed—Resolve providing for the establishment of military agencies.

The resolves next on the calendar were taken up.

Messrs Hayden and Rigby of Newburg, addressed the House in favor of the Enacting clause of the resolves.

The resolves were then postponed to to-morrow, when it is understood that Mr Kingsbury of Portland, will address the House.

Adjourned.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

BANGOR DAILY WEIGAND COURIER.

WHEELER & LYNDE PROPRIETORS.

Wm. H. Wheeler, Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26 1863.

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THE TRUE METHOD. We give below some extracts from Adjutant General Hodsdon's Report, in which he shows how great and unreasonable were the appropriations made last year, (unwisely, as he thinks) to pay enormous bounties to volunteers. The true and only system for a war of several years continuance, at least, is, as he intimates, drafting from the whole body of the militia—and we are glad to see this. Congress is taking measures to have the militia organized for that purpose. Volunteering will do for a short war, but cannot be depended upon as a constant source of filling the ranks of an army, even in a patriotic war. It was not so in the Revolution, and it is not so now. A resort to the draft places the whole physical strength of the country immediately at command of the Government, *for the defence of the country*—and it is just that every able-bodied man *should* be held to give his services, if needed, to that end. He is but defending himself, his own family, and his own property, by so doing. It is *fair* that every man should stand his chance to perform the great duty of repelling assaults upon his Government and his country. He has enjoyed the benefit and protection of that beneficent Government ever since he was born, and shall he complain if required to aid in its preservation in the day when storms arise and assail the ship of State on every hand? Not only should *loyal* men be required to aid in maintaining the Government in time of peril—but that duty is also properly incumbent upon the man who is *not* loyal, and he should be made to perform it. When the rebels are forcing Union men to fight *against* the country, shall Northern secessionists be permitted to evade the common duty of *defending* the Government which protects them and their property alike with the persons and property of the most devoted patriots? We say no. Let Northern rebels and treasonables be made to bear their part in the public burden, and perform their share in the public defence. The draft, or the conscription, is the true and proper method—although we see that the copperhead democracy, in their Connecticut resolutions, undertake to denounce the new U S militia bill as "unconstitutional" (just as they denounce every other measure of the Government)—and traitorously call upon the States to resist it. If the traitors commence such a resistance, we think they will repent the day in dust and ashes. As to the constitutionality of the act, there can be no question, in fact. Section 8 of Art 1, of the Constitution, gives Congress power expressly to "provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia," and "for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." Nothing could be more clear or more ample than this power, and the Copperheads only show the reckless desperation of their treason when they call it in question.

We commenced, however, simply with the intention of introducing an extract from General Hodsdon's Report. Here it is—

More than a million and a half dollars have been disbursed by our cities, towns and plantations, to fill their quotas for the nine months' and three years' service, and a greater bounty was ever paid for the former than the latter. The payment of this vast amount, in addition to the State and Government bounties of an almost equal aggregate, has been most prolific of evils. Many of the recipients, unaccustomed to the possession of so large amounts of money, at one time as were furnished them from this source, and unable to perceive any consideration, whatever for these sums, regarded them as a gift, of which they were obliged to rid themselves at the earliest possible moment. Some of these volunteers were members of our earlier regiments, who succeeded by some means in obtaining a discharge from the service after a few weeks or months of indifferent duty, and who re-entered the army at this time, only to secure the enormous gratuities so liberally proffered, and to demonstrate to their old companions in arms the manifest advantage in their case of a careful avoidance of hardship and danger over a faithful adherence to duty. A very large amount of money has gone into the pockets of agents and brokers who negotiated between the municipal authorities and the men engaged for the service.

The experience of the past two years has more fully confirmed the preference expressed in my last annual report, for a militia system which will at any time afford the Government, by draft or detachment, a required force of citizen soldiers, without the payment of bounties or other fictitious means. The state of neglect, and indeed utter abandonment into which our militia system has fallen, seems to have induced the belief that the raising of troops by the time-honored and time-sanctioned method of draft, is unexpunable; and that the payment of two hundred or even four hundred dollars per man, as a bounty for nine months' service, relieves a greater result upon a community than furnishing its quota, than would a prompt compliance with the duty which constitutional law and a veteran usage might devolve upon that number of its citizens selected for service by draft, without reward. In my opinion, the pecuniary sacrifice which has been made throughout New England and other Free States, in order to respond to the call of the President for troops in such a war as this, has inflicted upon each and all of them deep and enduring disgrace. As well might mariners, who had providentially floated swiftly for months upon an even keel, refuse duty in a gale, without an unreasonable promise to locate them in action when their services were required to save them, cargo and lives from destruction, as for the favored citizens of this glorious government to withhold their services in its behalf now, without more than quadruple compensation.

Although Massachusetts has for some years maintained an expensive military organization, it has proved equally as inadequate as ours, for the simple reason that it is not in consonance with constitutional obligations, in so far as it did not require the actual enlistment of military duty, at stated periods several times each year, by every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, with a few necessary exceptions. Had this been the case throughout the Free States, any requisitions of the President for troops could have been filled, and the capture of the men for the draft would have been at Washington in one week from the issue of the call, without opportunity be made for complaint on the part of cities, towns or plantations, respecting errors or hardships in quotas based upon population.

From our experience and connection with the militia, and from observations during the present rebellion, I have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that the only reliable source of security for a free people is to be found in the efficient maintenance of such a militia as will embody the entire mass before named, upon whom the performance of military duty at stated periods, without compensation, shall be made obligatory under forfeiture of the civil rights of the citizen, and such a pecuniary penalty upon him as the city, town or plantation of his residence as well secure its hearty co-operation in the support of the institution, by compelling the performance in detail of all the duty required. The objections to placing our reliance upon volunteers are numerous and apparent, especially at this time, for we have recently found that when most needed they are the most difficult to be obtained, and the State and General Government, will in no other alternative, are obliged to comply with their exorbitant demands for bounties at a time when least able to incur the liability.

[For the Whig & Courier.]

The following extract from a letter written by a young and per'ectly reliable Bangorian, now connected with the army in Virginia, may interest persons having friends in the regiment referred to.

Perhaps a word in relation to the gallant Eighteenth Maine, or 1st Artillery, as it is now styled, may interest you. I have seen large numbers of soldiers, in the forts and camps near Washington, on the Potomac, at Falmouth, Aquia Creek, and elsewhere, but nowhere have I seen a body of men healthier in appearance, more comfortably clothed, fed or encamped, than the 18th. Their encampment-ground is all that could be wished for, and the men are furnished with large, comfortable Sibley tents—Even the shoulder-strapped gentlemen in the Army of the Potomac, do not have such quarters. While I was down at the "Front," I remained in the quarters of the Colonel of one of the regiments, slept with him on the ground, which is cold as well as "sacred," and shared with him his "hard-tack" and salt meat, such as our Artillery boys wouldn't think of eating. At their camp, I had a fine bunk to sleep in, and that, too, in a private's tent, and something to eat that was worth eating—plenty of good soft bread, fresh beef, good tea, hot flap-jacks and doughnuts.

The boys can and do 'keep a hotel,' so far as accommodations are concerned. There are very few sick in this regiment, and the boys agree that it is a 'big thing' to be a soldier, in that regiment at least."

Correspondence of the Whig and Courier.

AUGUSTA, Feb 25, 1863.

The following list of resignations and discharges have been officially announced at the War Department under date of Feb 19. I have the impression that one or two of them have been heretofore published.

Capt Peter W Robbins, 26th Reg't, resigned Jan 29.

1s. Lieutenant J P Perkins, 26th Reg't, resigned Jan 29.

Captain O P Davis, 11th Regiment, resigned Feb 7th.

1s. Lieutenant Joseph Nichols, 19th Reg't, dismissed service of the, Feb. 4th.

2d Lieutenant W C Bailey, 20th Reg't, resigned Feb 8th.

Captain Asa C Palmer, 25th Reg't, resigned Feb. 11th.

Lieut. J McJellach, 27th Regiment, resigned Feb 23th.

Captain Theo Carey, 6th Regiment, resigned Feb. 11th.

1s Lieutenant G B Burgess, 19th Regiment, resigned Feb 10th.

Captain Lorenzo Hinckly, 1st Heavy Artillery resigned Feb. 14th.

The following order relating to Major D P Stowell has been received:

"Major D P Stowell, 1st Maine Cavalry is hereby mustered out of service for absence without leave, as reported from September 26, 1862, and for conduct showing an unwillingness to serve under his proper regimental commander."

While the cavalry were in camp at Augusta, Major Stowell enjoyed the reputation, and deserved so I think, of being an excellent officer, and I am inclined to believe that if the foregoing charges are true, that there are some circumstances in connection with the matter, which reader him obedient not altogether inexcusable.

In many instances within my knowledge, where a Maine officer has been discharged from the service, the proceedings have been nasty and unjust. A case in point is that of Lieut S S Stearns of the 4th Regiment, discharged for absence without leave from sometime in July or August last, I think; and yet the fact was, that he was on detached duty, from which he returned to his regiment, and for excellent behavior as in battle of Fredericksburg alluded the commendation of his Colonel in his report of that battle—and all this while he was ignorant of his discharge. I could cite several other cases of discharges equally unjust to the officer as the above, and if the time and space, be them happy to state that many of them have been restored. I hope the case of Major Stowell may prove to be of this character.

The friends of Lieutenant Joseph C Hill, late of Company A, 1st Maine cavalry, will be gratified to learn that he is now a Captain of Cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland Department, and attached, to the staff of General Rosecrans, as Aide-de-Camp. In a letter to me from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Feb 14th, he emphatically declares his General to be the best General on this continent—a statement which, from my knowledge of Generals, I am not inclined to dispute.

Yours, CHATON.

LOSSES OF MARCUS. The bill authorizing our transports, whose vessels are seized and pressed and destroyed on the high seas, to fit out armed vessels for said them, is enough of the matter, passed the House the other day by an almost unanimous vote. It is now in the hands of Mr Fessenden, where there is some danger of its being lost by the mere effect of delay.

In ten days more the present Congress closes its last session. We earnestly hope that a measure on which men are so generally agreed will be taken up and sent through the House with all speed. It is a most necessary measure. We have a fleet of nearly five hundred government vessels which should be the terror of the ocean, but they are not expert chasers. Private enterprise would soon give an account of the sea-robbers of whose acts of blunder we hear almost daily, while we hear nothing of the vessels which our government has sent in search of them. Let Congress do its duty by giving our merchants legal authority, and they will do their duty by sending the pirates to the bottom of the sea which has been the theatre of their crimes.

Editorial and Other Items.

——The March "Continental" has an article upon "Gold," in which it is shown that although the amount of that metal extracted from the earth has increased five-fold within twenty years, its price has not deteriorated in the world, but on the contrary rather increased, independently of any loss, increase caused by our war. This is far different from the suppositions of financial writers. It is now estimated that in view of the new explorations now going on in Africa, Japan, Borneo and other eastern countries, as well as in America, the production of gold in the next ten years will average a million of dollars per day.

——It is said that our position at Newbern, N C, has been so fortified that it can be held by a small force against a hundred thousand men.

——Latest recent prize sales in New York, of goods captured from blockade runners, one thousand muskets (intended for the rebels) sold at $8 each—a million of percussion caps went at 18 cents per thousand—quinine brought $3.06 per ounce, and camphor $1.05 per pound—Rio coffee, damaged, 28 cents per pound.

——We see that Ben Wood and Vallandigham, the leaders of the copperhead traitor party in Congress, are now denouncing the New York *World*, recently their own organ, because the *World* is sagacious enough to see the hand writing of public indignation on the wall, and advises its friends to *postpone* their project of holding a treasonable Peace Convention. Wood & Co are desperate villains—determined to sow the wind. Let them beware the whirlwind.

——A Western wag says "General Blount's strategy is in three parts: first, finding where the enemy are; second, immediately sending a bomb-shell at them; third, going himself to see where it struck."

——The New Orleans Delta says that the rebel Legislature of Louisiana has passed a militia bill which takes in all males, foreigners included, between seventeen and fifty, and makes but very few exceptions. This shows the desperate straits to which the rebels are driven. Shall we submit to an ignominious and ruinous peace, involving the subversion of our government, when the enemy is so nearly exhausted as these facts indicate?"

——Leotard, the French acrobat, now in London, receives, besides the smiles of titled ladies, a salary twice that of the President of the United States, for jumping from one rope to another, at the risk of his neck.

——An old toper out West says the two most precious things now included in hoops are girls and kegs of whiskey.

——If your money is your god, it will be certain to plague you like the devil.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. The States which are to have elections for members of Congress this year are as follows:

New Hampshire (3), second Tuesday in March.
Rhode Island (2), first Wednesday in April.
Connecticut (4), first Wednesday in April.
Kentucky (9), first Monday in August.
Vermont (3), first Tuesday in September.
California (3), first Thursday in September.
West Virginia will elect three members, and there may be applicants for seats from the old State of Virginia, one member, from Louisiana, two members from Tennessee, two members.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS WANT. The following extract from a letter written by a private in the 43d Massachusetts regiment will be read with interest:

I think that it is hard to estimate the good or the harm that may be produced by letters from home. They should always be cheerful in tone. A cheerful letter will lighten many a weary mile or lonely watch.

An immense amount of harm is done by the croakings of our Northern papers. We feel equal to our adversaries, and would like nothing better than to meet them in a fair fight.

Many of us purpose, if we survive our nine months' term, to re-enlist, but it discourages many to know that those who permitted us to leave them behind in ease and safety, (while we are doing all in our power to save our country from ruin,) are not only indifferent to our success, but even attempting to purchase by shameful concessions an uncertain peace with those who have rebelled against the best and freest government that God has ever given to man.

BRAVE CONTRABAND CATCHERS. Those brave men who are so shocked because the President's Proclamation is freeing slaves, will do well to read the following extract of a letter from an officer on board the British frigate Loire, dated "Chesapeake Bay, May 14, 1814," from a London paper of the following July. It will be seen that the Administration is successfully carrying out one of John Bull's "noblest measures of war":

Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane has laid on an embargo, and has fortified an island fifty miles or more up the river for the reception of American slaves, who resort to us in great numbers. Our Government furnishes them their freedom and protection. It is certainly one of the noblest measures of war to break the fetters of the oppressed. In this instance, we not only perform a most humane duty, but annoy the enemy greatly; and probably supply our own colonies with many useful laborers. Whole families come off together. Several flags of truce have been sent to the squadron. The Americans appear much alarmed and humbled.

☞ Gen. Wool, commander of the "Department of the East," has ordered a General Court Martial, before which, as the Press says, many are likely to come which will show deserters that the articles of war cannot be violated with impunity.

LOCAL AND MAINE NEWS.

TERMS OF DAILY.

$6.00 per year, $3.00 for six months, $1.50 for three months, 50 cents per month for less than three months.

☞ Invariably in Advance.

The first of January, 1863, all Dailies will be discontinued unless the price of subscription is paid in advance.

FIRST PAGE. "Something for the Crookers," Legislature.

☞ Acting Master's Mates Chas T. Littlefield and Willis G. Perry, of this city, are on board screw frigate Colorado, 48, which sailed from New York on Saturday under sealed orders.

☞ Capt Getchell of Co H, and Capt White of Co I, Second Maine Regiment, have arrived in our city on a furlough of a few days.

☞ The Continental, for March is received from A Bartlett. It has a very interesting article upon the present condition of the Parkman Empire—and patriotic and able articles "The Union," and European Opinion" by Hon R J Walker and Hon E P Stanton. "A Merchant's story" by Kirke is continued, being a graphic picture of Southern Life.

☞ The Great Union Demonstration in Belfast on Saturday last, was a glorious meeting of the people, an outburst of patriotism most cheering to the hearts of all loyal men. The proceedings occupy several columns of the Belfast Age and are too long for us even to attempt to synopsis. Patriotic and stirring speeches were made by Hon W G Hichborn, of Stockton, (chairman) Hon Nehemiah Abbott and Hon A G Jewett of Belfast, Lewis Barker Esq, of Stetson, Mr Sebra Crocker of Stockton, Rev E J. Cutter and Rev F A. Hodsdon, of Belfast, Judge Dickenson, Rev Stephen Thurston, Dr Swanton of Searsport, Rev Wooster Parker and Gen J W Webster of Belfast, David Barker Esq, of Exeter, and others. Letters were read from Col. Smart, of Camden, and Lieut Carver, of Rockland. A series of loyal resolutions were passed pledging the people of Waldo to sustain the government unconditionally in its efforts to subdue the rebellion and maintain the Union.

We regret to see a statement in the Belfast Age that the agent of the Associated Press in that city, declined to have a report of this meeting transmitted by telegraph, unless some of the resolutions were stricken out.

Gen Porter was convicted of friendship for Gen McClellan, and broke.—*Age.*

Gen. Porter was convicted of disobedience of orders in the face of the enemy, and ought to have been shot.—*Bangor Whig.*

If Gen Porter ought to have been shot, why was he not shot?—*Age.*

For the same reason that other traitors haven't got their deserts—mistaken clemency.

☞ An Irish lady who sells cakes and beer in Lewiston, buried about $750 in gold and silver in her cellar last fall for safe keeping, upon the advice of one John Clancey, as the Journal tells the story. The treasure now turns up missing, and John is held to bail in $1,200 to answer to the suspicious inference against him.

☞ The Republicans of Lewiston have nominated J B Ham, Esq, as their candidate for Mayor at the forthcoming first city election.

☞ Coldness worth 1,71 1-4 in New York on Tuesday.

☞ The large two story dwelling house occupied by Mr J. A Thompson, St Stephens, took fire on Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock, and was entirely destroyed, together with the outbuildings, and a large part of the furniture, provisions, &c. Insured for $1600 as we learn from the Calais Advertiser.

☞ Theodore A Comstock of Lubec, has received an appointment as Acting Master's Mate. Also Capt Isaac S Bradbury of Machias. So says the Union.

A SMART TRANSACTION. The Machias Union says that at a recent auction sale of goods seized by the revenue officers in December last, while one of the traders was bidding on sheeting that sold as high as 30½ cents per yard, purchasers called at his store on a few rods from the auction room, and bought nearly the whole stock of sheeting that he had on hand for 82 cts a yard.

☞ There is a great deal of indignation manifested in all quarters against F. O. J. Smith's subsistence programme, and especially that part of his speech where he declared that the government could have no more troops, and that any attempt to raise troops would be resisted. His alternative for Maine to join Great Britain, is deemed red with disgust. Loyal democrats unite in condemning the whole programme.—*Augusta Letter to the Lewiston Journal.*

KILLED ON A RAILROAD. We learn from the Gala's Advertiser that an Englishman named Bulger was killed on the St Andrews Railroad, about 20 miles from St Andrews, on Monday evening last. He was standing on the track, and owing to the darkness, did not see the train as it was being backed up. He used to work on the Levy's Island Railroad. A brakeman named Cummings had a leg broken the same day.

☞ Capt. John H Ballanger, Co C, Maine 6th, arrived at Machias last Thursday, having a furlough for a few days.

☞ Hemlock boards, worth last fall $6, have recently been sold in Machias to be delivered in Boston, for $11.

DETECTION OF A THIEF. We learn that the goods recently stolen from Ambrose & Clark, have been found, together with other goods taken from other stores. Officer Perry went to Perkins & Chamberlin's Auction Room for the purpose of watching goods sold, with patterns of the stolen goods. One of the pieces stolen was put up at auction, and he bid it off. A sheriff stolen from A. K. Winslow, was also bid off by officer P. These goods were deposited for sale by a Mrs. Richardson, whose husband is in the army. Mrs Richardson is now in jail awaiting examination.—*Lewiston Journal.*

☞ Lt Col. Bangs, Capt. McFadden, Lieut. Crockett, and several other officers, for the colored regiment, to be raised in New Orleans, for the Brigade of Gen Ullman, left Augusta yesterday in the cars for New York.—*Kennebec Journal.*

DERAILMENT OF A TRAIN. The train from Augusta yesterday, was thrown from the track near Richmond, by running over a cow, and did not arrive in this city until near seven o'clock in the evening. Nobody was hurt except the cow.

On board the train were 25 recruits, mostly for the Heavy Artillery, under charge of Lieut. Barclay and Adj't T. O. Webber. As it was too late after the train arrived here for them to proceed to Boston, by order of Mayor Thomas they were provided with hot coffee and a supper, and accommodated with lodgings in the City Government Building.—*Press.*

Maine Temperance Convention.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 25, 1863.

The annual meeting of the friends of Temperance in Maine was held in this city, to-day.

The morning session was held in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance. O S Beale, Esq, in the Chair,—B F Thorndike, Esq, Secretary.

Various statements were made by gentlemen from different parts of the State, in reference to the cause. The means of advancing its interests by prompt, example, and law, were forcibly presented.

In the afternoon, the Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives—John S Kimball, Esq, of Bangor, called the meeting to order. On his motion, Hon J. J. Perry of Ke Executive Council, formerly a member of Congress, presided.

After prayer for divine direction, by Rev Mr Burgess, of Bangor, remarks were made by the Chairman, also, by Hon. Mr. Holden of the Executive Council, from Cumberland County, Rev Mr Burgess, of Bangor; N Wilson, Esq, of Otono, Hon. Mr Morrow, of the Senate, C A Stackpole, of Gorham, and others.

In the evening, the meeting will be held at the same hall, at which the Governor of the State is to preside.

The attendance is good, and the appetite made will tend to deepen the interest in the importance and necessity of continued and watchful efforts to dry up the streams of intemperance, and to maintain the principles of Temperance.

We owe it to ourselves, and to our sons and brothers and friends, to be unwearied in this work. D

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wanted.

Can any of our subscribers to the Weekly Courier send us the No. for Jan 24, 1863? That number is wanted to complete our files.

NOTICE

The Ladies of the Sanitary Commission of Hampden will hold a LEVEE at the Town House on THURSDAY Evening next, Feb 26th, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Oysters and other Refreshments will be furnished, and a good time may be expected. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Admission 15 cents. feb24

A COUGH, COLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach *directly* the affected parts, and gives almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and the rapid extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. OBTAIN only the *genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches*, which have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS should use the Troches. Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold every where at 25 cents per box. jan 19 d&w3mos

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

WILLIAM A BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least, removes the ill effects of bad dyes, and imparts a fine, soft, and beautiful brown or GLOSSY BLACK, instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The genuine is signed WILLIAM A BATCHELOR on the four sides of each box.

Factory, No 81 Barclay Street,
(*Late* 233 *Broadway and* 16 *Bond Street*,)
m19'62 d&w1yr New York.

GEORGIA E PEARSON,

Piano-Forte Teacher,

96 UNION STREET.

BANGOR.

References—H R Streeter, L R Horton, W W Wheeler. jan12 3mos

DR. THOMAS U. COE,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office, No 3 Masonic Block, Main Street. Residence, No 78 Court Street.

jan1 6m*

MARRIED

In Oldtown, Feb 23d, by Rev. D C Litchfield, Mr JOHN B WALKER and Miss LEANDRA J RAND, both of Oldtown.

DIED

In this city, 25th inst, HATTIE M youngest daughter of John F and Hannah S Davis, aged 2 years and 3 months.

In this city, Feb 24th, JOHN, only son of John and Mary Ross, aged 1 year, 10 months 20 days.

MARINE JOURNAL

MEMORANDA.

Sch Cyrenius Norwood, (from Camden) which sailed from Portland 21st for Boston, put back 22d with loss of stern frame, mainboom and main sail, and mainmast and rudder split, having been in contact at 9 A M same day, off Cape Porpoise, with sch Maria, from Bath for Boston. The sch lost ribboom, outrigger, &c, and also put back for repairs.

New York—At 22d, barks Wm E Andersen, (of Bunkport) Reed, Cardenas, 12; R G W Dodge, (of Blissfield) Dar la, Trinidad, 17; Golden Era, (of Rockland) Snow, Bermuda.

Liverpool—Cld for Idg 4th, James Littlefield Potter, Valparaiso.

Cardiff—Sld 4th, Almira Coombs, Drinkwater, Boston.

At Fleetwood, 5th, Sarah A Staples, Staples, from Belfast, Maplaga.

At Dunoon 2d inst, sch J E Gatzage, from Rockport, ar 18th.

MARCH—Continental Monthly received by
feb26 A BARTLETT

J. B. Foster,

COMMERCIAL BROKER

—AND—

AUCTIONEER:

OFFICE AT THE M. M. INS CO.,

Will attend to the sale of Real Estate, Merchandise, Stocks, Bonds &c.

feb24 1m

On Saturday next,

At Office of R. A. Upton, No 6 Broad Street at 11 o'clock A M.,

$1000 U S Certificate of Indebtedness
$600 2d Mortgage Bond, P & K R R
5 Shares Bangor Gas Light Co
5 Shares Maine Central R. R. Stock
$1000 Bangor City 6s, 1855.
$1000 Bangor City 6s, 1871.
$1000 U S 6 per cent Certificate of Indebtedness—guaranteed
6 Shares Lancaster Bank
5 Shares Mercantile Bank
10 Shares Market Bank,
6 Shares Farmers Bank,
1 Share Eastern Bank,
6 Shares Kenduskeag Bank,
6 Shares Traders Bank,
$36 M. M. Ins Co Scrip, 1861,—with many other Stocks as may be offered before the day of sale.

feb26

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March, rec'd by
feb26 A. BARTLETT

THE NATIONAL ALMANAC and Annual Record, for sale by
feb26 A BARTLETT.

ANNIE E. BROWN,

Piano Forte Teacher,

67 OHIO STREET.

References—R. Wilder, H. R. Streeter, L. R. Horton.
feb26 1w

Piano Fortes and MELODEONS!

I HAVE FOR SALE a good assortment just received from various manufacturers and will sell as low if not LOWER than [illegible] where. Also a large [illegible]

Sheet Music,

both Vocal and Instrumental. In addition to [illegible] of all kinds for the Piano and Melodeon. Persons wishing any things in my line, can give me a call at No 5 Wall St, same entrance as the Farmers Bank up one flight of stairs.

DANIEL MORRIS,
feb25 of the late firm of Tompkins & Morris

It is Cheapest to Buy of

THE MANUFACTURER!

H. L. LANE.

Continues to Manufacture at No 5 STATE ST

Candies & Confectionery

Of all kinds, which are warranted to be [illegible] Sugar, and which he will sell at WHOLESALE or Retail.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

REMEMBER—No 5 State Street.

Bangor, Feb 25

NATIONAL ALMANAC for [illegible] Book for reference—received by
feb24 E P DUREN

TIMBER LAND IN CANADA FOR SALE

30,000 Acres.

A BLOCK OF TIMBER LAND in Freehold Tenure containing about 30,000 acres situated between Quebec and Three Rivers in the County of Champlain, on the North shore of the River St Lawrence, and about 35 miles from it in a [illegible] waters.

The said Block of Land is intersected by [illegible] considerable rivers, each capable of affording several M[illegible] logs, and is well stocked with every description of Timber such as Pine and Spruce, in great quantity and of large size; with Maple Birch, Beech Hamatac and Basswood to any amount.

The Land is of good quality and the title unexceptionable. Enquire of

H. L. MACHIN No 1 Galt Block
Portland, Feb 19, 1863. 3mwlm

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

—OF—

WATCHES

feb21 HICKEY & SAWTELLE

ATLANTIC—Match No received by
feb21 E P DUREN

HEALTH its Friends and Foes by Dr. Musser received by
feb21 E P DUREN

MARCH—Atlantic and Godey's received by
feb21 D BUGBEE & CO

TOWN BLANKS, of every description for sale by
feb21 D BUGBEE & CO

MARCH—Atlantic Monthly and Godey's Lady's Book, received by
feb23 A BARTLETT

MARCH Godey's Lady's Book and Atlantic Monthly received by
feb23 PATCH & RIGHT

LETTER AND NOTE PAPER—Ruled in several Cases. Selling cheap by
feb23 PATCH & RIGHT

BUFF AND WHITE ENVELOPES and the best Packet Stationery for sale by
feb23 PATCH & RIGHT

Diseases Cured!

WITHOUT THE USE OF

MERCURY!

DR BROWN, Office No 4 Main Street, [illegible] corner Brick Block, a few doors from the corner between the Hotels and Bangor House, devotes his attention to the Treatment of

DISEASE

in all stages and forms of long standing or of recent origin which can be attended to in Office Practice. Special attention given to the treatment of Scrofula, and all Diseases of

THE BLOOD!

General Debility, Local Weakness, Irregularity or Suppression of [illegible] from the

USE OF MERCURY,

and all Diseases which affect the

PURITY OF THE BLOOD

cured without the use of MERCURY leaving the Blood in a

PURE AND HEALTHY STATE.

thus preventing relapse. Invalids who cannot call upon me personally can consult by letter.

☞ Patients will be furnished with Medicine in my Office.

Office Hours—8 A M to 1 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P M.
feb23 d&w1y

SPRING STYLE.

'63. '63.

MANUFACTURED BY

Beebe & Co.,

Broadway, New York, just received at No 20 Main Street.

Thomas Hersey

feb21

MARCH—Godey's Lady's Book Ballou and Leslie's Magazines, rec'd by
feb21 E P DUREN

P. E. Molasses.

A CHOICE LOT of Porto Rico Molasses for sale by
feb20 T J STEWART & CO

FRESH TOMATOES—put up in tin cans—as good as when first taken from the vines. For sale by
feb20 T J STEWART & CO

MAIZENA, sold by
feb20 N S HARLOW 4 Smith's Block

AYER'S MEDICINES—sold by
f20 N S HARLOW 4 Smith's Block

RUBIN'S LINIMENT—sold by the agents,
f20 N S HARLOW 4 Smith's Block

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS sold by
f20 N S HARLOW 4 Smith's Block

CANARY SEED—very clean
f20 N S HARLOW 4 Smith's Block

POTASH—first sort.
f20 N S HARLOW 4 Smith's Block

INDIGO—superior
f20 N S HARLOW 4 Smith's Block

FAMILY DYES—A new assortment received by
feb20 N S HARLOW

FRESH CITRON for sale by
f20 N S HARLOW

PLANTATION BITTERS—SOZODONT
f20 N S HARLOW

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY and Groats
f20 N S HARLOW

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS—A new supply received from the best makers—all sold and warranted to fit, or the money refunded.
feb3 N S HARLOW, 4 Smith's Block

New Cardenas Molasses

Just Received, by Sch'r Light Boat,

100 HHDS MOLASSES,
50 Tierces do
110 Bbls do
20 Bbls Muscovado SUGAR.

For sale low, by
FRANKLIN TREAT,
At Frankfort Mills.

February 16 m

FLOUR and CORN.

1100 BBLS. FLOUR,
7800 BUSHELS CORN,

just received by
feb17 A F ATWOOD

THE GOOD GIRL and true Woman, by W M Thayer, rec'd by
feb17 E P DUREN.

Public Examinati[on]

[illegible] Great Battle with th[e] Lake—Capture of West Confirmed—T[he] After the Queen—L[ee] giers—later from T[he]

The Times' correspon[dent] City, under date of the [2d] Conner has effectually [re]dane there in battle [a]

The following is from [the]

Captain Cannon from [the] panies of the capture of [the] Tom of the West Gulf [Squa]dron Taylor, on the Red River.

The Queen of the West [was] erate steamer Era No 5 [and] Banks, to take the [Queen] take the boat to our battle[ry] fear, but finally took the [whole] guard.

Upon nearing the batter[y] fore they were 15 miles fr[om] pulling close in, which [was] broke the steam pipe, disa[bling] The rebels being [in a] fight and expecting [to be] overboard and drifted [down] to the opposite shore, where [they] escape with the excepti[on of] our hands.

The crew subsequently [were] Desoto and with [the] their escape.

The Queen of the West [was] the Confederates and will [be] sufers for repairs.

It is reported that [the] dians has gone up the [Red] her.

The conduct of Banks [has] comments.

Later intelligence states [that] steamer Webb closely pur[sued] Era.

The Queen of the West [was] and will soon be a fight [in] erate court.

We have positive informa[tion] port Desoto was burned by [the] vent her falling into the hands [of] rebels.

The Buffs a correspondent [of] der date of the 2nd, states [that] near Gatesville yesterday [a] tain and eight privates bel[ong] Virginia regiment. They [left] leave of absence and with[out] command. The Captain has [been] three months ago, and had [not] Tary brought no news.

Two citizens were also tak[en] charged with the murder of [one] with the Mounted rifles abo[ut] Are in irons in the jail at the [city] number of animals were [also] Everything is quiet in the

S P Riddell and C L Bu[rt] 7th New Hampshire regiment [have] been exchanged at Richmond [and] officers of the gunboat Isaac [Smith] confinement in Columbia [prison] they give as follows.

F S Conover, Lieut Com[mander] Decks, Executive Officer, [Robert] ert Parr, Acting Master Wm [Hoag] ing Sturgis, Francis Brenton, [Charles] C Hills, Acting Assistant [Surgeon] Webster, 1st Assistant Engineer. The Acting Assistant Surgeon [was] separated from his brother officers being confined in Richmond's [prison] for the safety of a rebel [hostage] Northern prisons.

In accordance with the [order] Jeff Davis, Libby Gate keeper, [and] officer, is also held close over [the] U. S. C. In the same prison [are] the captured officers of the [Sheldon] Acting Assistant Inspector [General] [illegible]

It is now ascertained that [Lieut] killed at the battle of Bear [Creek] taped at the commencement of [the] they were flanked.

Steamer Star of the [West] 18th, arrived this morning [from] commander Blake and [others] ew Hatteras, and 14 of [the] Bark Sallie Bonsal, [which] with Government stores, [has] This is the vessel reported [to] by the rebel pirate.

The officers and crew [of the] ship Belvidere.

Colonel Sebley of the [Ninth] stationed at Point [Lookout] smugglers on their way [from] proceeds of their unlawful [trade] money, amounting in the [aggregate] $28,000.

Mendota Gilmore of Ba[ltimore] brother to Captain Harry [Gilmore] army, who was arrested near the invasion of Maryland [for] ing the part of a spy, was [also] tempting to go South. He [has] been in the rebel service 14 [months] so will not meet with the same [fate] to his brother, who, as [stated] the spy, was let off [with] ter Government.

A large fleet of boats left [Memphis] for below.

One of our gunboats passed [Vicksburg] sion and found a band of [rebels] number of negroes felling [trees] passage to obstruct the [progress] and were shelled away. [The] Long's Point state that the [work] is improving.

(Per Jura.) The Steamship [Jura] ved out on the 13th, damages [sustained] made part of her passage [under] with only jurgins.

The rebel commissioner [Mason] speech at the Lord Layor's [banquet] tion in Londonderry.—[He] ture Mason's remarks at Lord [Derby's] and says he was struck too [fast] lings were nothing.

The Memphis Bell. We [call] tention of our readers the speech [made] upon the ball for enrolling a [militia]. It sets forth clearly [the] requirements of the Government [and] of the proposed ball. As there [is] need of a festive opposition to [it] will be well for the true and [loyal] politicians, and no [one] will be the less understood that [the] said measure is proposed by the [Democratic] party opposed it. They know [that] there is no more troops by [volunteering] but many of the [Democratic] proceeds, New York alone.

Public Auction Sale of Real E[state]

[illegible]

CITY O[F]

Notice to Voters

[illegible]

CASH

RAGS, PAPER [STOCK]

[illegible]

Union Grocery Store

W. A. BERRY &

[illegible]

A. K. P. & G. L. LEIGHTON

Crowell, Leighton & [Co]

[illegible]

Boots Shoes, Hats CAPS & [illegible]

Leighton Brother

Uncurrent Money

[illegible]

Gold and Silver

[illegible]

P M Blake

California Coin

[illegible]

P M Blake

Pork Bbl Truss Hoops

[illegible]

Fogg & Brides

WHALE OIL

25 BBLS

CARTER

FOR SALE

[illegible]

55 PER CENT.

—PREMIUM PAID—

1000 IN GOLD!

WE WANT ONE THOUSAND [illegible] premium on [illegible]

AT CASH PRICES

Stickney & Roberts

feb3

REST AND CHEAPEST [illegible]

DRIED APPLE

QUARTERS [illegible]

APPLES

BALDWINS Rubies [illegible] Orange Sweets at [illegible]

CIDER

CIDER [illegible] Apple [illegible]

feb12

Gold & Canada Bills

A PREMIUM Paid for Gold [illegible]

July 1 tf

NEWSPA

(By Special Dispatches to the Times.)

...ofeat Battle with the Indians at Salt Lake—Capture of the Queen of the West Confirmed—The Indianola Gone After the Queen—Large Haul of Smugglers—Later from Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, 25th

The Times' correspondent at Great Salt Lake City, under date of the 4th inst., states that Col Connor has effectually wiped out the hostile Indians there in battle, killing over 200

NEW YORK, 25th.

The following is from the Richmond Whig:

PORT HUDSON, 17th.

Capt a Quinan from Red River, brings information of the capture of the Federal steamer Queen of the West at Jordon's Landing, Fort Taylor, on the Red River.

The Queen of the West captured the Confederate steamer Era No 5, forced her pilot, John Burke, to take the wheel, and ordered him to take the boat to our batteries. Burke feigned fear, but finally took the wheel, under a Yankee guard.

Upon nearing the batteries he told the Yankees they were 15 miles from them, immediately putting close in, when one rebel fired a shot which broke the steam pipe, scalding the boat.

So helped being totally unprepared for a fight by expecting no danger, Burke jumped overboard and drifted ashore. The boat drifted to the opposite shore, when the crew made their escape with the exception of 18, who fell into our hands.

The latter subsequently got on the Yankee boat Era and with 200 stolen negroes, effected their escape.

Lieutenant the Woods is now in possession of the Queen, and will be towed to a place of safety for repairs.

It is reported that the Yankee gunboat Indianola came up the Red River to re-capture her.

The subject of Burke elicits the highest encomiums.

Later intelligence states that the Confederate pusher Webb closely pursued and captured the Indianola.

The Queen of the West is but slightly injured and will soon be in the fighting trim under Confederate colors.

No positive information that the transport Hatch was burned by the Yankees to prevent falling into the hands of the Confederates.

The rebel correspondent of the Herald under date of the 23d, states that a small force near Gatewalk yesterday, captured a rebel captain and eight privates belonging to the 57th Virginia regiment. They had been home on use of tobacco and were returning to their command. The Captain had been wounded some six months ago, and had not yet recovered—they brought no news.

Two citizens were also taken at the same time, charged with the murder of a private connected with the Mounted rifles, about a week ago. They are a boss in the jail at this place. A small number of animals were also brought in.

Everything is quiet on the Blackwater.

NEW YORK, 25th.

S P Bullitt and C C Rowley, natives of the New Hampshire regiment, who have just been exchanged, at Richmond, states that the officers of the gunboat Isaac P Smith are kept at confinement at Columbia, S C, a list of whom they gave as follows:

Lt Comdr. Lieut Commanding; John W Dale, Executive Officer; Acting Master Robert Parr, Acting Master Whiteman Chase; Acting Ensign Benton; Acting Ensign F P Ellis, Acting Assistant, Paymaster, Jacob Porter 1st Assistant Engineer, G H Marvin.—The Acting Assistant Surgeon of the boat is separated from his brother officers in misfortune being confined at Richmond and held a hostage for the safety of a rebel Surgeon in one of the Northern prisons.

In accordance with the late proclamation of Jeff Davis, Leon Cate, being a commanding officer, is also held closely confined at Columbia S C. In the same prison is also confined the two captured officers of the Flambeau, W B Shelton Acting Assistant Engineer.

SALT LAKE CITY, 24th.

It is now ascertained that 256 Indians were killed at the battle of Bear River. Sixty are roped at the commencement of the fight, before they were flanked.

NEW YORK, 25th.

Steamer Star of the South from Key West has arrived this noon. She has as passengers, commander Blake and others of the steamer Hunter, and 102 of the crew.

Bart Sallie Boosell arrived safely at Key West with Government stores of wrecked ship Planter. The rebel reporter to have been captured by rebel pirate.

The officers and crew of the Batteras arrived, ship Berodine.

BALTIMORE, 25th.

Lieut Schley of the 8th Maryland regiment, escaped at Point of Rocks, has captured ten smugglers on the way from Richmond with the proceeds of their unlawful trade in Southern money, amounting in the aggregate to over $20,000.

Theodore Gilmore, of Baltimore, company A, brother to Captain Harvey Gilmore, of the rebel army, who was executed near this city during the invasion of Maryland last September, playing the part of a spy, was also caught while attempting to go South. He admits that he has been in the rebel service 11 months. It is hoped he will not meet with the same unhappy end as his brother, who, although clearly acting as a spy, was let off to resume his hostility to the Government.

CAIRO, Ill., 25th. A large fleet of boats left Memphis on Sunday for Helena.

One of our gunboats passed into Lake Providence and found a band of rebels with a large number of negroes felling trees in a narrow passage to obstruct the progress of our boats, and were shells away. Officers direct from Young's Point state that the health of the army is improving.

NEW YORK, 26th.

(Per Arra.) The Steamship China, which arrived out on the 12th, in engaged her shaft and made part of her passage under sail, and part with her engine.

The rebel commissioner (Mason) made a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, in London, in which Lon Londerry —The Times republishes Mason's remarks at Lord Mayor's banquet, and says he was much too fast. The proceedings were nothing.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL. We commend to the attention of our readers the speech of Senator Wilson upon the bill for enrolling and drafting the militia. It sets forth clearly and forcibly the requirements of the Government and the objects of the proposed bill. As there are already symptoms of a hostile opposition to this measure it will be well for the true and loyal to examine its provisions, and to consider well its importance. We do not understand that any substitute for the measure is proposed. Those who have vigorously opposed it. They know that government can raise no more troops by requisition upon the States—that many of the States have not yet filled their quotas, New York alone being 40,000 short. They know that the war must end—gloriously to the North unless the government exercises the power conferred upon it by the constitution "to raise and support an army."—With these facts staring them in the face the copperheads and traitors have set up a howl against a measure which holds out the only hope of a speedy termination of the war, by showing that the Government does not falter, and still has abundance of men and means to subdue the rebellion.

The object of the copperheads is, of course, to force the Government to surrender to the slaveholding Confederacy and stop the war. They seem determined to bring matters to an issue with the Government in the interest of the rebels, and they may as well do it upon this as upon any other of the numerous measures which they so bitterly oppose. Government will prosecute to the end of its resources, and brave man will not despair. But if there is not perseverance and determination, loyalty and patriotism enough at the North to carry out the war to a successful issue—if we falter when the rebels have strained their resources to the utmost, and shrink from a draft which will the but little felt as compared with the drain that has been made upon the South—then we deserve to become the subjects of Jeff Davis, and to receive the execration of the civilized world and of posterity.

We do not believe the people of the North will shrink from this trial of their patriotism. They are ready for any sacrifice to sustain the Government and restore the Union, and there is a love of law and order inherent in our people which will not be appealed to in vain to secure the enforcement of any constitutional enactment.

—*Boston Journal.*

TELEGRAPHIC

TO THE

Daily & Courier.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A French Victory in Texas.

Another Rebel Steamer Fitted out in England.

WASHINGTON, 25th.

Judge Wells, delegate from New Mexico, has received advices from El Paso that the French 3000 strong, have captured Guaymas, and were marching in Hurosuvilla, the capital of the Mexican State of Sonora. The reason for invasion is stated be in consequence of Governor Pesquiera confiscating the goods of the French men and banishing them from Sonora.

WASHINGTON, 25th

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of W P Blodgett a naval officer at Providence, R I, in place of Fish r, resigned.

WASHINGTON, 25th.

It is probable that the committee on the account of war will report to Congress on important matters before the close of the session—General Mcclellan will be exam ned to-morrow.

Resolutions of the legislature of New Mexico was presented to the Senate today, asking compensation to the owners of about six hundred Indian captives about to be liberated by our troops, and the passage of a law to return them to their several tribes.

WILMINGTON, Del. 25th

The packing house of Dupont's Powder mill exploded at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Four persons were killed, and several more badly wounded. Not a great deal of damage was done to the works. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

NEW YORK, 26th.

A dispatch received per Glasgow, states that the new steamer "290" was lying at anchor in Mersey on the 5th inst, and was expected to sail in a few days for a rebel rendezvous.

PHILADELPHIA, 26th.

There was a severe explosion this afternoon at Dupont's Powder Mills in Wilmington, Del.—The shock was felt in this city. No particulars.

NEW YORK, 26th.

The steamship As a sailed for Liverpool today, with sixty-six passengers and $5,984, in specie.

NASHVILLE, 25th.

General Wheeler's whole force, four brigades of cavalry, are this side of Columbia, Tenn. and it is reported they are carrying off all available contraband booty. A portion was within four miles of Franklin last night.

The fifteen lines are at Franklin. There is a large force under Gen. Gilbert at that place.—No fears are apprehended of an attack.

The rebels report Forrest's death. It is not believed here however.

The railroad runs to Harpeth river, one mile this side of Franklin.

There has been a heavy rain all day. The river is rising rapidly and will probably overflow the banks.

NEW YORK, 26th.

The negro crew of the ship Lucy Thompson mutinied as the ship was about to sail, but they A sharp scuffle ensued, in which the Mate, 1st B seksond was knocked down and struck with a belaying pin. Captain Crocker seeing his danger fired a pistol, wounding one of the mutineers, when the whole gang were driven forward. The harbor police then arrested the mutineers, 16 in number.

TRENTON, 25th.

The report of the committee on Federal Relations, recommending a commissioner to be appointed to provide for the settlement of difficulties, was assigned to-day in the Senate. The whole day was occupied.

Messrs Randolph of Hudson, Ludlow of Cumberland, Chandler of Morris, and Buckley of Passaic county, spoke on the subject—Messrs Ludlow and Buckley against the report.

The discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

A democratic caucus was held this evening, for the nomination of a candidate for the office of U S Senator for six years.

FROM NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, 25.

Cotton dull and drooping—sales 300 bales at 9c a 91 for middling uplands.

Flour—State and Western without decided change—Sta Seats 7,24 a 7,60; extra 7,75 a 8,00; Round hoop Ohio 8,00 a 8,25; common to good extra western 7,85 a 8,25; choice 8,30 a 8,85; Southern declining—mixed to good 7,90 a 8,30; fancy and extra 8,40 a 10,50; Canada dull—extra 7,90 a 1,75.

Wheat dull and nominal—Chicago Spring 1,06 a 1,06; Milwaukie club 1,65 a 1,73; red winter western 1,74 a 1,78; amber 1,70 a 1,77; amber Michigan 1,79 a 1,81; white western 1,97; winter red Illinois 1,75

Corn is lower—mixed western, sound 98 a 99; do do unsound 85 a 95; very choice 1,00

Beef quiet—prime mess $20 a $23.

Pork is made firmer—mess 15,00 a 16,25 for old and 17,00 a 17,50 for new.

Sugars 1 a 1c better—New Orleans 11 1-4 a 11 3-; Muscovado 10½ a 11½; Havana 10—

Coffee firm but advancing—sales of Rio at 35 cts.

Molasses active and firm—sales of Sugar House at 48 a 57; Porto Rico old crop 48; Muscovado 46

Freights to Liverpool firm—cotton nominal flour 3s; grain 7d in bulk and ship's bags

Wool firm and in good demand.

From Europe.

Rebel Mason Makes a Speech at a Banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London.

The Ship with Supplies for Lancashire Arrives in England.

She Receives With Distinguished Honors.

The Polish Insurrection.

FORTRESS, 25th.

The Jura left Liverpool on the 12th at noon, Londerry at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, and arrived here at half past ten o'clock this morning.

Mr Mason, the Confederate Commissioner, was present on the 11th, at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with a toast to "Success." The Lord Mayor in proposing the toast, said that although he could not greet Mason as a recognized plenipotentiary, he was perfectly justified in offering him, a gentleman who came to London on important business, a hearty welcome to the Mansion House. He deplored the disastrous war, and hoped soon for satisfactory communication.

Mr Mason, responding to earnest invitations to speak, was received with loud cheers. After alluding to his difficult position from the non-recognition of the Confederates by England, and his consequent hesitation in assuming to speak, he continued as follows.

"I am a stranger in London, or rather as a stranger, but have learnt since I came to England that none of the English blood from my own southern land are strangers amongst you—I speak this from my heart, for I have been by every class in England and by every class of society a welcomed guest. The day will come and it is not far off, when relationship between that government whose is now in its infant future and yours will be one of the closest intimate relance. I may then, more especially as regards the city of London, which is a great market of the world. My country is an unrivalled producer of the great staple of the world, and I say the relations, and doubtless political, and certainly social between my honored countrymen the people of London will before long be of the most intimate character."

Mason's remarks at several points were received with much cheering.

A Manchester stormy meeting has been held upon the slavery question at Everton Athenium, Liverpool. The friends of secessionists mustered in considerable force, but resolutions sympathizing with the North and the emancipation feeling were carried by two to one.

France.

The French Chamber of Deputies continued its debate upon an address to the Emperor. M. Filiault explained the French policy towards Italy. The Emperor's great desire was to reconcile Italy and the Pope, and maintain tranquility, and he would labor perseveringly to this end.

Poland.

Collisions and hostile movements continued, but conflicts are generally reported in favor of the Russians. At Belmen, however, it is said the Russians have been defeated by insurgents. It was reported that the Peasants were seizing isolated insurgents and putting them to death.

The London Times reiterates its belief that the rising of the Poles is thoroughly a national affair and is headed by Catholic Priests.

Arrests there happen to be increasing in and keeping hold on whole provinces of country.

The following summary was forwarded by the City of Washington, which sailed on the 11th for New York.

Steamer Sumter sailed from Gibraltar on the 6th. There are no particulars as to the departure.

President Lincoln's reply to the Manchester address is published. It deplores the sufferings from cotton famine, and rejoices that efforts to create sympathy for secessionists have failed.—It eulogizes the utterances of the Manchester meeting as sublime heroism, and expresses an earnest desire for perpetual peace between the two nations.

A great meeting at Bolton had expressed warm sympathy for the North.

The ship Geo. Griswold arrived at Liverpool on the 9th and attracted much attention. On entering Mersey she was received by a salute from the cannon of North Fort and the dipping of colors from the Bang Fort. Public demonstrations have not yet taken place.

The Paris Monetear, in noticing the correspondence intercepted says the so called Consul of France in Texas is not even a paid consular agent of France. He only acted as a kind of deputy to the French Consul at New Orleans, and the only instructions he has received requests him to maintain the greatest reserve, and to carefully abstain from every interference in political affairs.

Mr Lindsay, M.P. writes to the Daily News, contradicting certain rumors in regard to his connection with the Confederates. He says he is not a holder of Confederate bonds of any kind. Neither himself nor any member of his firm have ever entered into any contract with the Confederate government for the construction of war steamers or any other kind of ships. He adds that having some knowledge of the country, he considered from the first that the attempt to subjugate the South was hopeless.

A Prague police told the fact that the French land in the fort at Acapulco, arms from American sources.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies a discussion on the state of affairs in Palmo had taken place, and considerable sympathy was manifested for the Poles.

Vienna 7th.—The news of a great battle near Wangerolk, and defeat of the insurgents with great loss, is confirmed.

The insurgents have promised the railway administration not to destroy the line on condition that all trains shall stop when signalled by them to do so.

A rumor was current that the Marquis of Wielopolski had been assassinated.

Mysolowitz, Feb 8th.—The insurgents are in possession of all points between Czenstochau and the Prussian frontier.

The Russian troops who had fled into Prussia territory, have been escorted to Hearita

Railway communication between Breslau and Warsaw has been reëstablished.

Some hundreds of peasants, suitable for military service have taken refuge with their goods, on Prussian territory, near Vienna.

Berlin, Feb 9th.—The North Deutche Zeitung of this evening says, news of an alarming character has been received from the Polish provinces up to the present time the agitation increasing, a Russian Poland has not crossed our frontiers as yet great excitement has now culminated in some districts, chiefly that of Kalisz, among the Polish landed proprietors. It is believed that the serious information of government will be soon necessary.

Another Berlin paper says, the extension of the Polish insurrection has increased, and the whole of the 1st and 2d Prussian army corps, and a division of the 2d corps, are to be concentrated.

The Russian ambassador at Vienna had formally complained of the conduct of Austria, in allowing enlistments for the Polish insurgents to take place in Galicia and other towns on the Austrian Russian frontier.

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, 25th

SENATE.

Bill authorizing the President to confer the brevet rank, was passed.

A Memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin was presented, asking a reduction of the passage duty.

Bill to promote the health and comfort of the army was taken up and passed.

The amendment by Sumner, denying tobacco to soldiers, was defeated by 30 majority.

The Pacific railroad bill was considered.

An amendment was adopted providing that the retaining certain per cent of bonds until the road is completed, only applies to that portion of the road on other side of the Rocky Mountains.

An amendment was adopted that the President may pay any companies sentiments in the act, in lieu of bonds of the United States, an equal amount of lawful money.

The appropriation bill was then taken up.

A large number of amendments were acted on and the bill passed.

Mr Pomeroy presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New Mexico, asking Congress to make some provision for the 600 Indian captives now held to servitude in that territory, and who will be released by act of Congress passed in 1862.

Mr. Arnold offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Commander Hunter. Adopted

Mr Davis introduced a bill for the payment of officers and soldiers who actually rendered service in the army without being regularly enrolled.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to secure the right of trial by jury in land cases in California.

The Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bill to organize the national forces was taken up.

Mr Thomas favored the bill.

Mr Crittenden followed.

The House proceeded to vote on an amendment. It adopted one confining the term of service to the present rebellion, and not to exceed three years; also one providing that all persons in time of war or rebellion found lurking or acting as spies about the fortifications and camps of an army shall be tried by a general court martial or military commission, and on conviction shall suffer death.

Several amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. Wickliffe offered an amendment giving States power to appoint officers over companies and regiments raised under this bill. Rejected 65 to 104.

Question was taken on Holman's motion to strike out the section providing that neglect to prove substitutes shall subject the delinquent to trial as deserter. Disagreed to 86 to 86

Mr Holman offered a substitute enrolling and offering conscripts by States. Rejected 71 to 102.

The bill then passed.

The House then passed the Senate bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces with the above mentioned amendments made by the House, together with one striking out from duties of Provost Marshals, the one to inquire into and report to the Provost Marshal General, all treasonable practices

The vote on the passage of the bill was—yeas 115, nays 40.

Mr White, from select committee, reported bill appropriating ten millions to aid Maryland in the emancipation of her slaves. After some debate it was committed.

The House here took recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. White of Indiana, from the select committee on emancipation, reported bill for ten millions bonds for the abolishment of slavery in Missouri.

Hall and Vallandigham severally raised questions of order, the latter insisting that the committee could not report a new bill, but only that which was referred to them as amended by the Senate.

The Speaker overruled the Point.

Mr. Hall appealed from decision.

On motion of Mr Washburne the appeal was laid on 70 to 37

Maynard rising to question of privilege stated that Geo. W Bridges, elected member from Third District of Tennessee, had arrived here. He moved that the gentleman be admitted a seat. Bridges was elected at the same time he was under a law passed long previous to the rebellion.

Mr Davis briefly advocated his admission, stating that Bridges, while on his way to Washington from Tennessee, was arrested, taken back to East Tennessee, and had but recently been released from rebel custody.

Mr Maynard remarked that Bridges' district was still within the Federal lines.

After refusing by a large vote to refer the credentials of Mr Bridges to the committee on Elections, that gentleman was sworn in as a member.

The bill to amend the Internal revenue act was taken up in committee of the whole on the State of the Union. The bill was voted by amended.

The House concluding action the House found it was without a quorum, and at 10½ o'clock it adjourned.

A GREAT ARMY HOSPITAL. An officer in the army writes as follows of the great hospital of the army of the Potomac:

"The hospital at Aquia Landing is worth crossing the ocean to see. It has all been started and completed within four weeks, and is the place where now the sick of the army of the Potomac are sent. A 'hospital tent' is a tent like an officer's, or wall tent, only more than three times as large. The space within it is equal to a good sized drawing room. More than 250 of these tents, white as the driven snow, pitched in long streets of more than a quarter of a mile, and supplied with every convenience and comfort, compose this hospital. From the hill which I was ascending to reach it, represented in the evening twilight one of the most beautiful of sights.

You will form some estimate of its size when I tell you that between nine and ten thousand people occupy it. It lies on the table land of a promontory, called Windmill Point, jutting out into the Potomac, where there is a fine view of a bend of the river, and is bounded behind and on the sides by high wooded hills. It is made up of seven army corps, each corps possessing a street, and these streets so long that those at one end know nothing of those at the other. In fact, it is a great wonder, and was to me a surprise and an object of pleasure. Everything is in perfect order—stables in tents for the horses, cookhouses in tents, kitchens, storehouses, parlors and surgeries in tents—and it seemed like a huge camp of Bedouins. For the first time in a long while, I saw ladies sitting about, nurses belonging to the Sanitary Commission, who come and go, as occasion requires

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

THIRTEEN MONTHS IN THE REBEL ARMY, by an Officer, New York; Phantom Host, a New Novel by Albany Fenimore, received by

feb16 A. BARTLETT.

From the London Post, Feb. 7th.

The American Crisis and British Opinion.

Last night a lecture on this subject was delivered at Hope Hall by the Rev. J. S Jones, the incumbent of Christ Church. Mr Charles Robertson occupied the chair. The rev. lecturer inquired how the crisis came to pass, and then what bearing English opinion has, or ought to have, upon it. Beginning with the first cargo of slaves imported into Virginia in 1620, he traced the gradual growth of the evil on slavery to the present moment, when, after an existence of 240 years, it had resulted in the deplorable and fratricide war. The arguments against our sympathy with the North, he said, were eight or nine in number—namely, jealousy between the two countries; "a insults and annoyances to which we had been subjected that; the people of the Southern States had a right to secede if they liked: that the North and South were two incompatible domains, inhabited by different and incompatible races; That the people in the South were doing what they had a perfect right to do; that two thirds with the Union men, living on the North side of the Ohio, were all in favor of secession; that the Ohio would, with sufficient wood for use

All applications for the whole, or either part, may be made to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Cambridge, Mass., or to S. A. TOLMAN, Esq., Ripley, Somerset Co, Maine

feb16 3w

FOUSE AND GARDEN

FOR SALE

A very convenient and pleasantly situated Cottage House, with Out Buildings and Garden containing one acre of excellent land. Vines, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs within easy and fifteen minutes walk from the Post Office, will be sold at a bargain, and payments made very easy.

For particulars, apply at the Real Estate Office, No. 12 Central Street.

Bangor, Feb. 18, 1863. *R. S PRESCOTT*

For Rent.

One Tenement in the Bank Block, Third Street.

feb11 WM ARNOLD.

Farm for Sale.

Situated in Ripley, about five miles from Dexter, on the road to Skowhegan, formerly occupied by the late E. C. Rogers, Esq. It contains one hundred acres or over, about two thirds with the buildings, being on the North side of the road. It is well situated, with a good opening to the Pond, with sufficient wood for use

All applications for the whole, or either part, may be made to CHARLES VAUGHAN, Cambridge, Mass., or to S. A. TOLMAN, Esq., Ripley, Somerset Co, Maine

feb16 3w

For Sale or Rent,

A very desirable House on the corner of Onion and Main streets. The house is in good order, with all the modern conveniences—furnaces, gas and fixtures, with Furniture if desired. For particulars enquire on the premises, of

WILLIAM LEWIS.

no 29

For Rent,

A comfortable and pleasant Tenement, No. 9 Garland st., with eleven rooms, hard and soft water, and other conveniences, will be rented upon reasonable terms.

no 8 E LINCOLN

FOR SALE, At a Bargain!

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of his valuable FARM, which he will sell at a great bargain. Said Farm is situated in Hampden, on the main Road to Frankfort, 4½ miles from Bangor, and but a short distance from two Churches, an Academy, Grist Mill and Saw Mill. Its location is one of the finest in the vicinity, near to and overlooking the Penobscot. The buildings, consisting of a Two-story House, with an L, and a large and convenient Barn, are nearly new, built in a most substantial manner, and supplied with all the modern improvements.

The Farm consists of Forty Acres all of which, except a small Wood Lot, is under a high state of cultivation. It cuts about 70 tons of hay per year. For further information, call on the subscriber, at the premises.

CHARLES WILLEY.

Hampden, Jan. 21, 1863.—d

UNION

CROCKERY STORE!

(Opposite Eastern Bank, Wall St.)

$5,000 Worth Crockery Ware

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE Undersigned will on the 20th inst., commence to sell his very large stock of Crockery Ware at prices 20 per Cent less than the Ware can be imported at the present time with Exchange at the present rate

DO YOU WISH TO PURCHASE?

If so, call and examine my stock, and you will find a good assortment of

White Granite Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,

With a variety of common Whiteand Colored Ware. Yellow and Brown Stone Ware. In fact everything found in a first class Crockery house

To those wishing to purchase this will be the best opportunity for a long time to come. Come early if you wish to have a good trade.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Glass Ware, Kerosene Lamps and Fixtures, Pah a Cutlery, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

feb16 3m

FEATHERS,

MATRASSES,

Looking Glasses, &c.

At No. 11 MAIN STREET.

I AM CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, from the best manufactories in the country, the *LATEST STYLES*

Parlor & Chamber Sets,

in every variety and style. Also, a complete assortment of

Furniture!

of all kinds, which I will sell as *LOW AS THE LOWEST*, to suit the times. Have also

MANUFACTURING

many articles of Furniture, which I know to be Strong and substantial, and which will wear for years, viz:

I have been engaged in the manufacture of Furniture for many years, and am consequently able to select the most serviceable and durable articles. I have a very LARGE STOCK, and persons will do well to examine it before buying.

JOHN CARLISLE.

Feb 12 1m18

CLOAKS

AT COST,

AT

Thompson & Hichborn's,

40 MAIN STREET.

jan3

W. F HOBORN. W. A. COOPER

HONGEY, COOPER & CO.,

Merchants and Ship Brokers,

NO. 1, TOWER BUILDINGS NORTH, LIVERPOOL.

References—Messrs. Wasie, Carter & Chase; Ernst, Son & Co.; Frank B. Dresselius, Snow & Burgess, J. O. Baker & Co., New York; F Nickerson & Co., Boston; T Hayward Esq., Bath, Me., George S. Brown, Esq., Yarmouth, N. S

dec6 3m

Dissolution.

THE firm of *Merrill & Judkins* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued and accounts settled by S. L. MERRILL, S. F. JUDKINS.

Bangor, Jan 27 1863

BOSTON BROKERS' BOARD.

Stocks Bonds and Government Securities Purchased and sold at the Brokers' Board.

WE confine our transactions strictly to the execution of Orders on commission

American Gold and Silver,

Foreign Gold and Silver,

Demand Notes and Uncurrent Money purchased at our office, 16 STATE-ST., BOSTON.

SPRAGUE, PEABLE & CO.

Bankers, Brock & Exchange Brokers

General References—Edward Tyler, Cashier Suffolk Bank, Henry P. Kidder, Esq., Cashier Bank Mutual Redemption, or any of the Boston Banks Banker—Je ie Wyman, Esq., Cashier Market Bank.

feb16 13m

GROCERIES

CURRANTS, CITRON, RAISINS, SUGARS, SYRup Sackers Flour, P. R. Molasses, Pickles by pailes or keg, Brooms, Kerosene Oil, Fluid, Pure Cider Vinegar, &c., &c.

Call at 45 and 44 W. Square.

jan6 A. M. SHAW.

Hampden Academy.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, Feb. 23d, and continue eleven weeks, under the charge of its former Principal.

Daniel C. Bunleigh, A. M.,

For further information address the Principal, or H. E. MASON, Secretary.

Jan. 26 4w28

CHRISTIAN SELF-CULTURE, or Counsels for the Beginners and Progress of Christian Life, by Dr. R. Reoves, of New Haven; New Manuals of Burial Service, by Mrs. Knight; The Way to Freedom; Herbert, a true Charity; Mary S. Peake, the Colored Teacher at Fortress Monroe; for sale by

feb16 E. F. DUREN.

SPRING TURPENTINE for sale by DICKEY & HAWTHEL.

ja3 40 West Market Square.

DEMER'S

FIRE

and Life

INSURANCE

AGENCY.

OFFICE,

Corner Hammond Street and West Market Square,

BANGOR, MAINE.

Cash Capital

REPRESENTED OVER

FOURTEEN MILLIONS! DOLLARS.

Policies issued on all descriptions of real and personal property, at rates adapted to the hazard, in any of the following well known and reliable Offices:

Ætna Insurance Comp.,
Hartford, Conn.

Home Insurance Comp.,
New York City.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

Springfield F. & M. Insurance Co.,
Springfield, Mass.

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Western Massachusetts Insurance Company,
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New England F. & M. Insurance Co,
Eartford, Conn.

Lorillard Fire Insurance Comp'y,
New York City.

Maine Insurance Comp.,
Augusta, Maine.

Losses settled with promptness and liberality, and paid at this Agency.

Applications, Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c., relating to Fire and Life Insurance, furnished gratuitously, and all communications by mail will receive prompt attention.

B. Plummer,
AGENT.

Bangor, January 22, 1863.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress

(PUBLIC—No 150.)

AN ACT to establish and equalize the Grade of Line Officers of the United States Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the active list of line officers of the United States navy shall be divided into nine grades, ranking next according to rank as hereinafter provided, and numbered in their own order in each grade, as follows, viz:

First. Rear Admirals.
Second. Commodores.
Third. Captains.
Fourth. Commanders.
Fifth. Lieutenant-Commanders.
Sixth. Lieutenants.
Seventh. Masters.
Eighth. Ensigns.
Ninth. Midshipmen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the number of officers allowed to each grade shall be as follows, viz: rear admirals, eighteen; commodores, thirty-six; captains, seventy-two; commanders, one hundred and forty-four; lieutenant-commanders, one hundred and forty-four; lieutenants, two hundred and forty; masters, two hundred and forty; ensigns, two hundred and forty; and midshipmen, one hundred and forty-four; and the number of officers in each grade shall be reduced as vacancies occur, to the number herein allowed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the number of officers allowed to each grade shall be distributed among the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the unrepresented districts, according to their respective numbers of free white inhabitants, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and after each decennial census hereafter, make such distribution; but in making such distribution he shall not reduce the number of officers in any grade below the number allowed to each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and the unrepresented districts, by the next preceding distribution, but shall assign the number of officers allowed to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or the unrepresented districts, by the next preceding distribution, who may be in excess of the number to which they are entitled by the last census, to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the unrepresented districts, having the largest fractions, and in case of equal fractions to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the unrepresented districts, having the largest white population, and the officers so assigned shall be additional officers in the several grades to which they are assigned, and shall be borne on the rolls of the navy as such, and shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers in the grades to which they are assigned, and shall be subject to the same duties and regulations as other officers in those grades; and the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and after each decennial census hereafter, make such distribution, and report the same to Congress.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the number of officers allowed to each grade shall be distributed among the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the unrepresented districts, according to their respective numbers of free white inhabitants, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, and after each decennial census hereafter, make such distribution, and report the same to Congress.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers recommended shall be immediately examined, according to their respective merits, in the following gradations, each officer to be examined in the grade to which he is recommended, viz: Rear admirals, from the grade of captain; commodores, from the grade of captain; captains, from the grade of commander; commanders, from the grade of lieutenant-commander; lieutenant-commanders, from the grade of lieutenant; lieutenants, from the grade of master; masters, from the grade of ensign; ensigns, from the grade of midshipman; midshipmen, from the graduating class at the Naval Academy. And the examination shall be conducted by boards of three officers in each grade, to be appointed by the President of the United States, and shall be had before the Secretary of the Navy, and the President shall nominate to the Senate for confirmation, and appoint, such officers only as shall be found, upon such examination, to be duly qualified for the grades to which they are recommended; and if any officer shall fail to pass a satisfactory examination, he shall be dropped from the service, unless upon recommendation of the examining boards, not more than one-half of the officers who fail to pass shall be retained in the service, and placed at the bottom of the grade to which they belong, and shall not be promoted until they shall have passed a satisfactory examination; and if any officer shall fail to pass a second examination, he shall be dropped from the service. And no officer shall be examined for promotion until he shall have served two years in the grade next below that to which he is recommended, except midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy, who shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of four years from the date of their warrants as midshipmen, and who, if found qualified, shall be promoted to the grade of ensign, to rank from the date of the vacancy which they were appointed to fill; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two and eighteen hundred and sixty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of three years from the date of their warrants as midshipmen, and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of two years from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one year from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of six months from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of three months from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; 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and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ten shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eleven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twelve shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; 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and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; 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and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; 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and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; 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and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and ten shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eleven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twelve shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall be examined for promotion to the grade of ensign at the end of one month from the date of their warrants as midshipmen; and midshipmen graduated at the Naval Academy in the year e